

Newport Mercury

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The Newport Mercury
—PUBLISHED BY—
JOHN P. SANBORN
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NEWPORT, R. I.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in June, 1858, and is now in its thirty-third year. It is the oldest newspaper in the United States, and with few exceptions, the oldest in the English language. It is a large, weekly, fifty-six columns, filled with interesting reading—editorial, state, local, and general news, well-selected, and in a readable form. It is a valuable business paper, reaching so many households in this state, and in the adjacent states, and is a valuable source of information to the business men of the city. It is published at the office of publication, 272 Thames, Cor. Pelham St., Newport, R. I. Single copies are sold at the office of publication, and by all news-dealers. Subscriptions are given by address, and are given by address by address.

Local Matters.

THE OLD COLONY COMPANY

On Tuesday last Mr. John H. Jordan completed thirty years of continuous service with the Old Colony Road Company and during all this term he has never taken any vacation lost over two weeks by illness. For these times of labor and exertion, and for this service is phenomenal and sets credit upon the corporation a employee alike.

Since Mr. Jordan's connection with the company in 1858, many changes have taken place on the road, some of which it may be interesting to recall. The original Old Colony road was simply from Boston to Plymouth with only 57 miles of track, first constructed with the Fall River road and came the Old Colony and Fall River Road and in 1864 the Newport railway (between here and Fall River, the last completed) was taken in and thence became the Old Colony and Newport R. R. Company. This next change was to consolidate with the Digby and Somerset road, between Somerset Junction and South Braintree, via Taunton, and the third consolidation was with the Cape Cod road, after which the Company returned to its original title, of the Old Colony Company. It next absorbed the Boston, Clinton and Fitchburg from New Bedford to Fitchburg, and the Framingham and Lowell road, and last month its latest the Boston and Providence road was consummated.

Thus Mr. Jordan has seen a possession of his employer expand from 57 miles of track to nearly 65 miles, with a corresponding increase in business, and what now constitutes the Old Colony Railroad Company was originally over twenty different corporations. The last twenty-four years of Mr. Jordan's long service have been spent at the Newport end of the line and he calls to mind many incidents of the past which, when compared with the present, enables one to get some idea of the increase of transportation here. For instance, in 1865 a car load of slate came through to Newport from Rutland, Vermont, and it was considered a great event, while in 1888, 700 car loads of this bulk freight were received in Newport and nothing thought of it.

Mr. Jordan also has in his possession a Time Card of 1868-9, on one side of which is printed the whole time schedule of the road and on the other side all the rules and regulations of the road. To-day a book of some fifty pages, either one of which is larger than the original card, is necessary to contain these figures and instructions.

Mr. Jordan is the Newport agent of the Old Colony Railroad and we congratulate the company upon its ability to retain so efficient and accommodating an officer.

The sad intelligence of the sudden death of Capt. John W. Downing in New York, was received here Thursday morning. Capt. Downing was a native of Newport but quite early in life removed to New York, where for several years he was one of the harbor commissioners. He always retained a deep interest in his old home, however, and until within a year owned the beautiful summer residence on Malbone avenue now the property of Mr. D. E. Young. Capt. Downing was in Newport but a few weeks ago, and, though his friends could see that he had failed, thought himself in good health.

Miss Mabel Tompkins, formerly of this city, left her New York home Thursday evening for Springfield, New Mexico, where, with her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Tompkins, she will spend the summer.

Aleppo Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, will visit Newport on the 21st instant as the guests of Palantine Temple.

The inspection of Gen. G. K. Warren Post, G. A. R., has been postponed to the 15th instant.

Arbor Day.

The first observance of Arbor Day in this city took place yesterday. All of the schools of the city held exercises appropriate to the occasion. In the Coddington building all the schools assembled in the upper hall, where there was singing of songs appropriate to the day, speaking by many of the children and brief addresses by the Mayor, members of the school board and others. Mr. L. D. Davis gave an address on "The Trees of Newport." The children all acquitted themselves in a very creditable manner, and the teachers deserve great credit for the admirable drill and discipline of the pupils. There was tree planting at the Potter and Willow street schools and at the Lenthal school.

In the afternoon the children all assembled at the Coddington building and under the marshaling of Col. Jere W. Horton, of the School Board, and accompanied by the Newport Band, marched to Equality Park. Here there was singing by the schools to the accompaniment of the band. Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Van Horn, Col. F. G. Harris and others delivered brief addresses, after which three handsome trees were planted in the Park, and some dozen or more trees were planted along Broadway, which was the closing ceremony of the day. The exercises were of a very interesting character throughout.

EXERCISES AT THE LENTHAL SCHOOL.

Special and appropriate exercises were held in each room, from 9:30 to 10:30 A. M. Following is the interesting programme arranged by Mr. Clarke, for the pupils of his class—

1. Introductory—Reading of article entitled "Arbor Day" by Miss Emily Pittman.
2. Singing—"Song of the Woods."
3. A Discourse on Trees, by H. W. Clarke.
4. The following topics were read: Arbor Day, Trees, Exogenous trees, Coniferous trees, Endogenous trees, Ferns, Mosses, Coal-Measures, etc., Evergreen and Deciduous trees; Trees as ornaments; Duration of trees; some remarkable specimens; The history of trees and the "Big Trees" of California; Uses of trees—what they furnish us; the progress of a tree from germination to maturity; and the progress of trees from maturity to decay.
5. Singing—"Sowing Flowers."
6. Reading of Poem—"The Righteous Shall Flourish Like the Palm Tree," by Master Warren.
7. Singing—"Come My, Thou Lovely Sinner."
8. Recitations, individually and collectively by the pupils, of a selection in twenty-one parts, entitled "Historical Trees," by L. M. Hadley, in Poynton's "Wandering Song."

At 10:30, all the pupils in the building, under the supervision of their respective teachers, appeared at the front porch, upon the front balcony, and in double lines in front of the building, at which time upwards of twenty trees were placed in position, the pupils showing by appropriate ceremonies their recognition and appreciation of this generous gift of the donor, Mr. Thomas Galvin.

Some Prominent Changes.

Hots of people took advantage of the mild pleasant weather last Sunday and took long strolls. The Cliff walk and the lower part of Bellevue avenue were alive with pedestrians, hundreds stopping to examine the work already begun on the Ruggles avenue tunnel. Several new residences have been built and innumerable alterations and improvements made within the past year, making new and interesting scenes. The Vanderbilt castle, now all closed in, and the H. H. Cook villa, entirely remodeled, completely alter the appearance of Rough Point, where an army of workmen in charge of McNeill Bros. have been employed. Other conspicuous changes along the Cliffs include the removal of Mrs. Gammell's villa some five or six hundred feet to the northward, the beginning of the foundation for her new residence, and the construction of a sea wall along the front of her estate.

The Vanderbilt villa, which is now sufficiently advanced to give some idea of what it is to look like, is not only to occupy one of the grandest locations in the world, but, when completed, will probably be the most costly private residence in America. It is an immense structure of Rocky Farm stone with brown stone trimmings, and is framed throughout in iron as well as wood, over one thousand iron timbers being used in its construction. The grounds about the house are strewn with large blocks of brown stone, handsomely cut in design, which have been condemned for imperfections perceptible only to the experienced eye. The wooden framework is all pine, either hard or soft, not a stick of hemlock or spruce being admitted. The studs are all hard pine sticks, 3x12 inches, and placed but eight inches apart. The cellar, which extends under the entire building, is divided into innumerable rooms, the partitions being of pressed brick.

On the Avenue numerous new residences appear, including stone villas for Mrs. John O'Brien and Mr. W. H. Osgood; a brick cottage for Mr. John M. Hodgson, and one of brick and wood for Mrs. F. B. Porter, and nearly all the older places have been more or less altered and improved.

Mr. Peter Patterson is building a building 30x18 feet at 34 Clarke street, for Mr. Ward's printing office. They will also remove their book and stationery business to the same location about June 1, 1888.

Jane Stuart.

Miss Jane Stuart, who quietly passed away at her residence on Mill street last Saturday, was the youngest child of Gilbert Stuart and was born in Newport nearly ninety years ago. Her father, at the time of his death, left his family very poor, though he enjoyed great celebrity as an artist, and she supported for many years, by painting, her mother, two sisters and a brother who was insane. She was a most industrious lady, and for several years, up to about a quarter of a century ago, had a studio in Boston. She made a large number of original paintings, some life-size and some cabinets, among the best of which may be mentioned one of the late Hon. Samuel Powell, when he was young, one of Governor Van Zandt, when he was four years old, one of Mrs. Col. John Winthrop, one of Mrs. Thomas R. Hazard, and, more recently, of Mrs. Sherwood of New York, and of Mrs. Thos. R. Hunter, of this city.

But Miss Stuart excelled as copyist of her father's paintings, having in her possession his easel, palette and colors, and she made several copies of his Washington, which hangs in the Senate chamber at the State House, notably one for the city of Boston. She also made many excellent copies of paintings by Copley, Smyth, and others, including a portrait of William Coddington. Of this latter, the original hangs in the Board of Aldermen's chamber in the City Hall and her copy hangs in the State House.

She had an exquisite miniature of her father, painted by Malbone, and her home was full of curious relics of the past, old-fashioned furniture, bric-a-brac, etc., but one of her greatest treasures was a portion of the ruff worn by Washington when he sat for her father for his portrait, and which was given to her father at the time.

She bore a striking likeness to her father in the face and inherited much of his epigrammatic powers of conversation. She was a woman of brilliant wit, quaint powers of satire, with a rare knowledge of the world, and maintained a high social position to the last in spite of poverty and many embarrassments; and her society was much sought by the cultured frequenters of Newport.

Although very old in years, she was young in heart to the very last, and in her death we lose a unique character, rich in memories of the past and yet associated with much of interest in the present. She reminded one of the bright women of Lady Blessington's coterie of the brilliant period of the regency.

Capt. Otis Webb.

The telegraph brought to us on Tuesday the sad news of the death of the subject of this notice, which occurred at San Lorenzo, California, the day previous, from paralysis, by which he was attacked about three weeks ago. Capt. Webb was a son of the late Rev. Daniel Webb, or, as he was familiarly called, "Father Webb," the beloved apostle of Methodism, and spent many of his earlier days in this place while his father was pastor of the First Methodist church. Upon reaching manhood he commenced life on a whale ship and soon worked himself up to a command. Among his ships was the "Philip Tabb," of Warren, R. I., in 1843-45; "Ohio," of New Bedford, 1845-48; "Nile," of San Francisco, in 1852, in all of which he was successful. No man was more deservedly esteemed than was Captain Webb, and his memory will remain fresh in the minds of his friends for a long time. He leaves a widow, two daughters and one son to mourn the loss of a kind husband and father.

Unity Club.

On Tuesday evening, the 1st inst., the Unity Club had a largely attended "Social" in the Channing parlors. Complimentary cards of admission were issued for this occasion, being the last reception of the session, to the officers of the Half Hour Club and of the Literary Society of the United Congregational church, as well as to the various ladies and gentlemen who, though not members, have kindly sung or played for the Club during the past winter. Added to this element, representative of the friendly feeling entertained by other organizations with cognate aims, there was a full attendance of other visitors, friends of the members, so that the rooms were filled to their utmost capacity. The evening's entertainment consisted of music and eloquent readings. The piano-forte soloists were Miss Kate Callahan and Mr. Alfred Langley; the readers, Miss Wood, Colonel Howard Smith, Mr. Harry Cozens, and Mr. Squire; the singers, Miss Fry, Dr. Kenefick and Mr. Wm. Cottrell. Refreshments consisting of cake and excellent ice cream, were served at ten o'clock, thus bringing to a close a very enjoyable evening.

Mr. Fred Sheldon has had the old boiler removed from his yacht Sekon and a new one, under Capt. C. H. Caswell's patent, is being constructed at the Old Colony works in this city.

CITY COUNCIL.

A Resolution for Changing the System of Street Lighting—Quoting Business.

The regular monthly meeting of the City Council was held Tuesday evening with all members present. The report of the Finance Committee for April was read and received and on its recommendation the following bills were ordered paid from the several appropriations:

City Assessor	\$ 239 16
Township and Village	103 83
Fire Department	517 85
Police Department	4,129 63
Public Schools	2,961 61
Streets and Highways	6,571 45
Watering Streets	40 91
Repairing Town Street	14 40
Main Sewer	15,409 30
Board of Health	89 47
Board of Public Works	1,971 59
Parks and Public Buildings	177 40
Palace	1,022 78
Public Library	82 60
Town Synagogue Fund	21 05
Removal of House	366 67
Burial Grounds	50 00
Dog Fund	8 00
Incidental	229 15
Freehold Fund	19 39
	\$31,800 64

In the upper chamber were assembled the agents and other representatives of the several street-lighting companies—the Newport Illuminating, the Newport Gas, the Globe Gas and the Newport Incandescent—to hear the report of the Street Light committee.

An executive communication, calling attention to a previous communication relating to the establishment of express charges, etc., and recommending that prompt action in the matter be taken, was read and received and referred to the committee on Ordinances. The Mayor announced the resignation of Police Officer Geo. W. Tozier and his appointment of Chas. A. Wood to the vacancy was confirmed. The report of the committee on Streets and Highways was read and received and on its recommendation the following improvements were ordered: Repairs to Chasteline avenue, at an expense not to exceed \$4000; pipe sewer in Channing street and Hall avenue, \$1000; pipe sewer in Simmons street, \$500; dredging at Long wharf sewer outlet, \$300; pipe sewer in Underwood court, \$200, and a culvert at the junction of Illinois road and Whitehall avenue, \$300. Alderman Barker called attention to the fact that \$500 had already been appropriated for dredging the sewer outlet and asked why \$300 should be asked for now. Alderman Newton, as chairman of the Highway committee replied that he had no other explanation than that \$100 per day had to be paid the dredger and that five days failed to accomplish the necessary work which was under the supervision of the street commissioner. The petition of J. N. A. Griswold, for the removal, by dredging, of the deposits from the Commercial wharf sewer, was referred to the Highway committee with power to act.

The report of the committee on Street Lights, with an accompanying resolution, was read and received. The report recommended contracting with the Newport Incandescent Electric Light Company—which was the lowest bidder—for 750 lights for eighteen months at 7-10 cents per light per night; the present gas and naphtha posts to be used, with an additional 250 furnished by the contractors, and the whole raised to a uniform height of sixteen feet; all lights to burn 408 nights, and the total cost to be \$16,200-60 per annum.

Mr. Hamilton said that he should want a better understanding of the subject before he could vote for so radical a change. He realized that the saving was a big item, but there was no assurance that the difference in service between the two lights was not even greater than that in the cost, and suggested that a section of the city be lighted as an experiment, to show what the change would be before taking definite action on the matter.

In answer to an inquiry from Alderman McAdam Alderman Greene, as chairman of the Street Light committee, said that if the Newport Incandescent Company got the contract, the 500 gas posts at present standing would be used and that 250 additional ones would be furnished by the company. Mr. Greene then added "It is not my purpose to discuss the position the committee has taken in this matter. The question of lighting our streets has been discussed by this board and by the citizens generally, the great objection to the present system being the expense. We advertised for proposals in accordance with instructions received from the council. After receiving these bids we visited Brockton, where the incandescent light has been in use for the past year, and the evidence we received from the officials there was highly satisfactory, and we felt that, while the city could be better lighted by the arc light, we would recommend the incandescent as it offered so great a saving."

Mr. Hamilton said that he agreed with the committee in many respects, but could not vote to contract for eighteen months for a light, the inferiority of which the committee admitted, without a further knowledge of the matter.

Mr. Barker wanted to know how much area it was proposed to light, and if the outskirts of the city now

lighted with naphtha would be covered by the new light, to which Mr. Greene replied that the 750 lights recommended would take the place of every electric, gas and naphtha light at present in use. Mr. McAdam thought that the netting of wires which would be necessary over the streets at a height of sixteen feet would be a detriment, but Mr. Greene said that Brockton had not found it so.

Mr. Barker said, at the risk of being called a foggy, that if the streets could be lighted to suit him it would be with gas and naphtha to the exclusion of electric lights, and, referring to Mr. McAdam's suggestion, urged its consideration. He thought running so many wires along the line of the streets at a height of sixteen feet would require the disfiguring of many handsome trees. "Our summer residents have never asked for more light, and are opposed to the electric light as I am."

Mr. Newton thought the matter of the utmost importance and that it should be well considered before making so radical a change. He called attention to the fact that it was the economy rather than the light which the committee had recommended, and said that while he had always claimed and still claimed that the city was paying too much for its lights he could not vote for inferior service simply because it was cheaper. He expressed some surprise that new bids had not been asked from the present system.

This closed the discussion and on motion of Mr. Newton the whole matter was tabled.

A resolution was passed appropriating \$200 for dredging the docks at the City Wharf, and \$100 for the proper observance of Arbor Day by the schools.

The report of street Commissioner Lawton for April was read and received. Invitations to attend the Arbor Day exercises and Memorial Day services were received from the public school committee and C. E. Lawton Post respectively and accepted.

The following petitions were received and referred to the Highway committee: of Howard Smith and others, for repairs to Mt. Vernon street; of W. J. Underwood and others, for a larger sewer in Lee avenue.

The petition of T. J. McDonald and others, for two or more lights in Brenton street, was referred to the committee on Street Lights.

In joint convention Daniel M. Wilcox was elected Dog Constable, J. A. Weaver weigher of coal, etc., and the nomination of Henry E. Turner, Jr., as executive officer of the Board of Health was confirmed.

A "Reliable" Concern.

In another column of this paper will be found the interesting advertisement of the Reliable Clothing Company, so called. This house is a branch of the Standard Clothing Company which has thirty retail stores in New England and New York State and which is the largest concern of the kind in the country. Mr. Fred W. Greene, whose reputation for enterprise and fair dealing was long since established here, is the manager of the Reliable and assures the public that his prices are just as low as the same goods can be bought for in the big stores of the larger cities. His Grand Army suits of warranted Indigo blue, at \$6.50, have already given his house a reputation for low prices, and all his figures are in proportion.

The Reliable is located in Greene's Block at 159 Thames street, whither Mr. Greene moved his goods business last month, and it is the only store in which Mr. Greene is at present interested.

British Americans.

A largely attended meeting of British-American citizens was held at Roger Williams Lodge room Monday evening for the purpose of organizing a branch of the British-American Association of the state. Mr. James Oponshaw called the meeting to order and Col. F. G. Harris was chosen chairman. Interesting addresses followed after which an organization was effected with the choice of the following officers:

- President—Frank G. Harris.
Vice President—James Oponshaw.
Secretary—William Sharples.
Assistant Secretary—James McLeish.
Treasurer—John Mason.
Messengers—Duncan McLean.
Guard—W. F. Smith.

Charles E. Lawton Post, No. 5, G. A. R. was duly inspected Wednesday evening by Assistant Inspector Geo. A. Pritchard. He found the books and accounts of Adjutant Johnson and Quarter Master Harvey in excellent condition, and complimented the Post upon its good work in the highest terms. Comrades H. D. Scott, J. I. Greene, David M. Coggeshall, Jr., and J. I. Littlefield, of Gen. G. K. Warren Post No. 21, were present and interesting speechmaking, music and singing followed the business. Comrade French presided at the organ.

The great officers of the Independent Order of Red Men of Massachusetts are expected in Newport next Wednesday, when they will be received and entertained Weonaat-Slansett Tribe No. 6.

SUPREME COURT.

March Term—Adjourned Session.

The adjourned session of the March term of the Supreme Court opened at the State House Monday morning, Chief Justice Darfee presiding. The case of David Albro vs. James Hazard, executor, brought to test the validity of the will of Etta Albro, late of Newport deceased, was the first called and occupied the most of two days. It was finally thrown out of court on the ground that the testator's grandfather, still living, being the nearest kin, the uncle had no right to contest the will.

In the case of N. Little & Co., vs. W. L. Tiley, defendants submitted to judgment in the sum of \$223.44, and in the case of Julius Osterhout vs. Patrick McGowan, defendant submitted to judgment in the sum of \$708.10. In the case of Albert Hammett vs. Eugene Sullivan, judgment for plaintiff for \$1108.48.

Wednesday morning, on motion of Hon. Wm. P. Sheffield, a recess was granted until Thursday that the court and bar might attend the funeral of the late Judge Bradley, a former Chief Justice of this court.

Thursday morning the criminal docket was called, and the indictment against Frank M. Sherman for bigamy was not pro'd, and all the old indictments, 24 in number, were continued. Thomas Wilder, for assault with a dangerous weapon, pleaded guilty to a simple assault and was sentenced to the Providence county jail for six months. William Riley, William Sullivan, Patrick Cooney and Peter Smith, pleaded nolo contendere to the charge of breaking and entering in the day-time, and the cases continued for a year for sentence with the understanding that if they will then be discontinued if the parties behave. The cases against Jerome Cox and Virgin Jackson were continued. Thos. Carrigan pleaded nolo contendere to the charge of assault with a dangerous weapon and the case was continued for sentence. The case of State vs. Alfred H. Dennis was tried. A verdict of guilty was rendered and the defendant was sentenced to the Providence county jail for two months.

The cases of Susan B. Gifford vs. Samuel Bateman, executor; of Geo. W. Flagg vs. John Gilpin; of J. S. Langley, administrator, vs. the Metropolitan Insurance Co., and of J. N. A. Griswold vs. George Webb were continued.

The following were admitted to citizenship:—Henry S. Eskildson, James W. Harrington, James Brennan, William F. Beattie, Dennis O'Leary, Charles Montell, Michael Sullivan, Albert A. Graham, James Goldie, Timothy B. O'Connell, Andrew Hunter, Michael Manning, William J. Shea, Charles Cotter, William Kerr, Patrick J. Sullivan, Daniel Richardson, James Cotter, James Melvin, William B. Smith, Richard Reynolds, James Eagan, Charles F. Wooster and William E. Kerr. The case of Mahogany vs. town of Middletown was on trial as we went to press.

Natural History Society.

The annual meeting of this society took place on the evening of Thursday the 3d of May, the President, Colonel J. H. Powell, occupying the chair. Reports were read by the President, the Treasurer, the Librarian and the Curator, as to progress and work during the twelve months now closed. There had been six ordinary meetings held, at which twelve communications had been submitted. An educational course of nine lectures in Zoology had also been delivered during the months of January, February and March. The library was being considerably increased by donations and exchanges from both American and Foreign societies. The Natural History collections wanted more space than now available in their present place of deposit, the Town street Historical Hall. The financial condition of the society, as exhibited in the account submitted, showed a small balance to the credit side, but funds were needed for better display of collections, cases and bindings for books and other purposes. The Council could not report any marked progress in the society, the accessions in the way of membership showing a decided lack of local interest, but the small band of workers who had been the mainstay of the society in the past, still stood to their post, and the Council heartily thanked all those members for their faithfulness. The election of officers &c., resulted as follows:

- President—Col. J. H. Powell.
Vice President—Rev. F. F. Emerson.
LeRoy Kling, Geo. Gordon King.
Trustees—Prof. H. Pumphrey, L. D. Davis, A. B. Almon.
Cor. Sec.—Dr. H. R. Storer.
Librarian—Dr. Rives.
Treasurer—Dr. Hankin.
Curator—J. Nelson Hale.
Hon. Sec. A. D. Taylor.
Other members of Council—C. E. Hammett, Jr., Capt. J. P. Cotton, J. M. K. Southwick.

The following new members of the Society were ballotted for, and declared duly elected, viz., Dr. Henry Goodwin MacKay and Lieutenant Thomas L. Casey, of the Engineer Corps, U. S. Army, both of Newport.

Rev. H. N. Jeter, pastor of Shiloh Baptist church, will administer the rite of baptism at the usual place on the Point at 1 o'clock to-morrow.

CITY BRIEFS.

Settling of Newport and Newporters.

Mr. J. N. A. Griswold has returned to his New York residence.

Mr. Joseph Tuckerman has returned from Europe.

Mayor Powell has returned from his visit South.

John J. Carry is making improvements to his cottage on Everett place.

The steam ferry boat Oceanic resumes her place on the Jamestown and Newport line today.

Mr. and Mrs. Theo. W. Phinney have returned to their cottage "Hilltop" on Carroll avenue.

Mr. John C. Stoddard has so far improved in health as to be able to ride out.

Mr. J. P. Kernochan, of New York, is in town the guest of Mr. Louis L. Lorillard.

Mrs. Alex. Van Rensselaer, of New York, has been at her Newport cottage on Beach View avenue this week.

Mr. A. O'D. Taylor and family have taken apartments at the Anthony house on Church street for the summer.

Rev. N. B. Thompson, formerly of this city, has resigned his pastorate of 25th street Free Baptist church, New York.

Mr. H. D. Spooner has recovered from his recent illness and is again able to attend to his business in the Gas Building.

Miss Phoebe A. Grinnell left town Monday for Richfield, Minn., for the benefit of her health. She is visiting her sister, Mrs. Flets.

Rev. H. N. Jeter, of the Shiloh Baptist church, will leave Monday evening for three weeks' rest in Washington, Philadelphia and other cities.

Prof. F. M. Sisson will open another term of his writing school on the 15th inst. See his announcement in another column.

The Lucy Hayes Division, of Careful Builders will repeat its unique and exceedingly popular Mother Goose entertainment at the Opera House Monday evening next.

May Day was generally observed on Tuesday by stirring up the fire in the vain endeavor to keep warm. Field parties in search of the beautiful flower were scarce.

Steamer Herman S. Caswell will go on to the Block Island route next week in place of the Geo. W. Danielson which will be hauled off for her annual repairs.

Mr. Harry S. Mason opens to-day his new gent's furnishing goods business at 140 Thames street. It is one of the handsomest fitted-up stores to be found in New England.

Mr. Thomas S. Howard died at his residence on Spring street Monday, after a lingering illness, in the 68th year of his age. He was a well known and honorable citizen.

At the Second Baptist church to-morrow afternoon the theme is to be The Tenderness of the Divine Man. In the evening the subject will be The Pacific Northwest. Strangers are welcome.

Rev. W. I. Ward, the new pastor of the Thames street M. E. church, and Mrs. Ward were given a reception by the ladies of the Onward Society of the church. Refreshments were served and it was a very pleasant affair.

Rev. F. D. Blakeley, principal of the East Greenwich Seminary, will deliver a lecture before his former parishioners at the Thames street M. E. church, in this city, next Monday evening. Subject, "Travels from Naples to Venice."

The report of the General Secretary of the Northern Mutual Relief Association for the quarter ending March 31, 1888, in speaking of the different Associations, says: "The best work during the term has been done by Newport Associates No. 4, which has made a net gain of eleven." The Newport order is in a most flourishing condition with a membership at present of 166.

Mrs. Sarah Alderson, for several years the proprietress of the Park House, died at the residence of her brother, Mr. Chas. Bickerton, Saturday evening after a painful illness. She was the widow of William Alderson, at one time one of Newport's leading merchants, and was highly esteemed by a wide circle of friends and acquaintances.

Mr. J. Martin Barney's famous pointer dog, Tom Pinch, took first premium of his class in the recent bench show in San Francisco and seven special prizes for being the best pointer dog in the show. One of these prizes—that of the best dog of any breed—was a gold medal, handsomely inscribed. Mr. Barney, though at present superintendent of the Swamp Angel and Golden Bull Mining Company at Dutch Flat Cal., is a Newport boy and his many friends here will be pleased to congratulate his dog Tom Pinch.

(Paraphrased from the New York Herald.)

Poetry.

(Written for the Mercury.)
Watching the Dancing.

BY MISS LOUISE PERRY.

The bright chandelier, burning brilliant and clear,
Gleams on the smooth polished floor,
Lighting the loveliness and youthful faces,
Of some eighty young people or more.

Recessed in soft glimmer, rich dresses shimmer,
Bright eyes and jewels are flashing,
Graciously form the fine wall of the modest
dinner hall.

While the music is bubbling and crashing,
They look very fair in their costumes rare,
As varied in shades as in prices,
All made in the way of the present day,
With fashion's latest devices.

Some with hair piled high, towards that
Doubtless thinking to look still farther,
Some loose, some confined, some in French
twist behind.

In the way best suited the wearer.
Agnostic brilliant seems then, I ween,
Is not found in the fine work of art,
Tis a picture rife with beauty and life,
With youthful glad young hearts.

Young men admire their own faultless attire,
In the ante room awaiting reduction,
Smoothing down here and there a refractory
hair.

Before they go out for inspection.
There's a murmur and hum, their leader has
said.

With manner proud and stately,
He leads with grace o'er his lady love's face,
As they lead the grand march sedately.

Two and two they couple, and fall into line,
Smiling with evident pleasure,
Some face the music, the lead, to their
feet's sober tread.

As they follow the even measure.
Up the centre they come, two and two, arm-in-
arm.

With glittering beads and spangles,
Without pause or stop they swing off at the
top.

And separate into right angles.
Down again now they go, on each side all in
row.

Carefully keeping their paces,
To the centre they've pressed, coming up four
about.

And so on 'till they reach their places.
Going through the quadrille, with a grace and
skill.

That proves a most pleasing feature,
Some show by their pace a natural grace,
Which others perform from a teacher.

The quadrille completed, some stand, some are
seated.

Some delicate few have their seats,
With it pressed to their nose, they sit in re-
pose.

And languidly wait for the waltz.
Graciously and tall stands the belle of the ball,
Her face in powder light shimmered,
In unblinking roller, by a waist much too
wide.

Are neck and shoulders uncovered.
Through the crowded room now a young man
dances.

By the rude way he follows and pushes,
One feels that in truth he's a rustic youth,
That lives way back in the bush.

One young girl sits apart, with sweet face but
sad heart.

Until now a young man has espied her.
He meant, I suspect, to none for neglect,
For he sees himself down close beside her.

The sad look has flown, when her eyes meet his
own.

There's no use the sweet look dwelling,
So his pardonless passed before it is asked,
And now she is dimpled and smiling.

Now they rise one by one, the waltz has begun,
And they slowly glide in the waltz.

A revolving too dash through,
Spinning round as though crazy.

Now down the long room, like dust from the
loom.

Go the clattering revolving pair,
Her nose pressed fast on his noisy cravat,
While he buries his in her hair.

In radiant mood seem this duds and duds,
Through the thick of the throng they intrude
them.

Which performs falls back, to give them track,
For they go through the throng past them.

In a pleasing contrast, two others glide past,
Who in grace are rivalled by none.

They seem almost to float on the music's low
note.

So light is the effort shown.

By themselves just a bit, two older ones sit,
Watching the scene with pleasure.

'Till, regardless at last, that remark may be
heard.

They stand up to join in the measure.

Now this modest old pair, with half silvered
hair.

Join the dancers with measured tread,
As they circle around the music's low sound,
And recall the bright days that have fled.

It may be someone they had met at a dance
And the scene has recalled to him now.

His arm shyly placed round her twenty inch
waist.

Nearly twice that circumference now.

He sees this sweet face, with his soft girlish
grace.

Hears her word that comes blushing and
low.

And grows somewhat nearer that form grown
still surer.

Shines the sunny days long ago.

She feels the carols and the old tenderness,
Though a toiling mother and wife.

She knows in her heart she would not change
lot.

For all the grand stations in life.

Keeping step to the throbs of the music's low
sob.

Move a fair bride and stately groom,
He clings the thin waist with protective
grace.

As they glide away down the long room.

The spinsters, you know, range along in a row,
Their backs by the wall protected,
While something of their eyes and look on,
And reflect o'er the tear-ropes neglected.

If a young man by chance invites one to
dance.

Which ever one is selected,
Sees when she comes back, the rest look so
black.

That she is no longer respected.

Neath the brilliant light, two attract my sight,
He dark, she fair and beguiling,
He has kept close beside her, since first he es-
pied her.

Both of them talking and smiling.

Dressed in garnet and white, she is lovely to-
night.

With a shy, happy light in her eyes,
As each word is said, her head and hand,
To catch her half murmured replies.

As I sat there inspecting, I was slowly reflect-
ing.

On the changes that come with the morn-
ing.

How many, to-night, whose eyes shine so
bright.

Would wake up sleepy, and yawning.

Not that it may, 'till youth has its day.
We know not what shines in to-morrow,
Each life has its share of burden and care.

Is grief, its pain, and its sorrow.

There are young men and fair girls, with teeth
white as pearls.

That I have neglected quite.

But the dancing has stopped, the lights are
now dropped.

And somebody is calling good night.

Selected Tale.

A NOBLE VICTORY.

FROM THE GERMAN BY L. V. STUR.

The waves break on the shore of the North Sea. A sharp wind from the north sweeps over the surface. On their crests rises and sinks the white foam. How the water surges forward, as if it would rush far into the land. But again and again it retreats from the white sand, only to return in haste the next morning.

On the shore lies stretched out the village of Husum. Every little house stands by itself, often separated from its neighbor by a wide space of perhaps fifty feet, which is generally made into a garden, in which a few choice plants draw a scanty nourishment from the ground. With no less difficulty do the inhabitants of Husum manage to get their living. They are all fishermen, and the sea is their real home, on which they go out for miles to cast their nets. When the sun shines on a smooth surface it is an exhilarating occupation,

but when a sudden storm springs up while the boats are far from land and a fog settles down upon the water like a broad, heavy mantle, then one understands how hard are the conditions, and the perpetual danger attending the labor by which these men earn their bread.

The sea runs high and most of the boats have pulled in to land. Two men are still working to save their property in the same way. They are a young, large, vigorous man, with sunburned faces and toil-hardened hands.

At last their boat, too, rests on the shore firmly secured. "Lars," said one of the men, straightening up, and buttoning his short jacket, "this will be a fierce blow to-night."

The other nodded. "It's lucky that none of us are out."

Meanwhile they have started home-ward, and stride along together in silence. The old man, who is the village quiet, it is dark here and there a faint light gleaming from a little window.

They are passing a small house, and almost as if by a secret agreement, they approach and glance through the lighted window to the inside. An old man with white hair and beard sits in a large arm chair; his head has fallen forward on his breast—a picture of the life fast sinking to rest.

On the opposite side, sitting brightly, contrast, a young girl, sewing, fresh, lovely face, with round, rosy cheeks, and luxuriant, fair hair. Katie Mason is the prettiest girl in the village, and the most industrious, on whom many a young fellow looks with earnest glance. Early and late she is busy, supporting herself and her aged father by her own hands.

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"Keep still!" cried Lars. "What is it to you whether I have good luck or not?"

Rob Steffel stepped nearer. "You are unjust to me," he said. "A big fellow like you should not take it so meekly. Cristoph has plainly taken the flint away from you."

Lars made no answer, but his hand clasped the axe convulsively. "You and I have no love for Cristoph," continued Rob; "let us join together against him," and he held out his hand. "I was nothing to do with you," replied Lars, and turned away, resuming his work.

Robert Steffel laughed scornfully, and went away, but the sting that his words contained remained in Lars' breast. When the other was out of sight he flung down his axe and went back to the village. Slowly, with downcast head, he walked. Before the house of old Mason he paused, then with a sigh he entered the door. But, as if he had entered the door of a tomb, the room stood empty and deserted, embraced by Cristoph. A painful silence reigned for a moment, then Cristoph stepped towards Lars, put out his hand and said: "Katie is my betrothed since last evening. I intended to come directly to you and tell you."

He did not answer, only a bitter smile quivered on his lips. It was scarcely painful to the girl. She felt what a blow she had given him, though she herself, she could not feel, something to him, but could not feel the right word. So she only looked at him and, without speaking, held out her hand to him, but he turned away and left the house.

Toward noon the shore was alive with men. The sea gleamed in the sunshine again, the waves played gently, and a soft wind was blowing. The day was favorable for a large haul. All the fishermen of the village were gathered together, the nets and oars were put into the boats, the sails were spread, and the little fleet sailed far out into the broad, beautiful sea. Katie stood on the shore sending greeting to her sweetest as long as his boat was in sight. Then she went home, smiling happily to herself. She had much to do. After she had seen to her old father, who sat quietly in his chair and smoked a pipe, she went about her work. How often she went under her hands to do, though frequently she stopped, gazing down, lost in sweet dreams. Then she worked so much the faster again. So hour after hour flew by unheeded. At last the day's task was ended and Katie went to the door. But the weather had been too much for her. The sun had disappeared behind thick clouds, and the sky hung in gray folds over the water. The fishermen also had finished their work. The rich booty lay in the boats, promising a rich reward for their hard labor. But in the east it was black and threatening. The misty rain came on. The little sails spread, the ships flew over the water, causing the foam to break over the slippery sides. Then came the first blow against the sails; the loaded boats threatened to upset. The men were forced to take in sails, and trust wholly to the oars. It grew dark, and the sea lifted itself restlessly upon huge, far-rolling waves. Then the storm broke loose with wild force; it howled and lashed the sea till it reared in short, foam-capped waves. The shore could not be far away, though it was not visible in the darkness. Ahead of all the other boats, Cristoph's boat, close behind him was Lars. It seemed as if the two were running a race for the safety of the shore. A wave seized Cristoph's boat, lifted it high, and flung it with its broadside against the side of Lars' vessel. Lars saw it sinking before him. A thought shot through his heart, frightful and vivid: "Let the waves bury Cristoph, and Katie's yours." But the thought was gone in a moment. In the next he had leaped forward, grasped the constant friend of his youth, now struggling with death. But he lost his own balance, sitting on the extreme edge, he flung out his hand to catch hold of something, but found nothing, and plunged headlong. A huge wave seized the boat, threw it far from the place, and in the roaring of the waves a last despairing cry was lost.

At last the fishermen had painfully reached the shore. Women and old men full of anguish stood waiting the returning ones.

"Katie!" cried a voice from the darkness, and the girl felt herself embraced by two arms.

"Cristoph! thank heaven that you are here!"

She led him to her house. He was silent at first, only holding her fast. She too kept silent. When they reached the house she opened the door for the first time that his clothes were saturated with water, and asked the reason. Then his mouth quivered with repressed pain, while he answered:

"Katie, the storm destroyed my boat. Lars snatched me from the waves, but he himself fell into the sea, and—"

"What?" she asked, breathlessly.

"I could not save him," he said almost maniacally.

After a few days the sea washed the body of Lars ashore. It was the only sacrifice the sea had demanded that day. Lars had no parents living, but even parents could not have shed more burning tears than Katie and Cristoph when he was buried in the little churchyard. The thought of him, the consciousness that his sacrifice had secured the safety of his loved ones, never left them.

Long after Katie went to the altar with Cristoph, and never left them from the church their first steps were directed to the grave of Lars. [Albany Argus.]

Wrist Watches.

I was not surprised to see that nearly all the fair sex were wearing the wrist watches which are now so entirely the fashion in London, but which I believe, are very little worn as yet in America. Made in every form, from the plain leather strap to the magnificent bracelet, where the face of the watch is encircled by precious stones, they are both ornamental and convenient. Novelties are even being introduced in the shape of purses, pocket books, sticks and umbrellas, containing diminutive time-pieces, and one jeweler, more daring than the rest, has manufactured some rings resembling signet rings, but having instead of a great tiny watch. It is scarcely likely, however, that these will ever become fashionable, as they must be extremely bulky and ponderous for wearing on the finger. [Philadelphia Telegraph.]

A shabby coat is no disgrace, but it is a great impediment to the successful negotiation of a small loan.

Facts Worth Knowing.

In all diseases of the nasal mucous membrane the remedy used must be non-irritating. Nothing satisfactory has been found to learn this, however, except the use of the "Facts Worth Knowing" remedy, because they do not thoroughly cleanse the surfaces and should be discontinued as soon as the first improvement is shown. For many years, the remedy has been used with permanent cures wrought by Ely's Cream Salve.

The best instruction to practice what you teach.

CAN'T LIVE IN JULY.

A Soldier's Comforts and Discomforts—Watching for a Spy—A Cook's Experiment—Raising the American Flag—Washington's Defense—An Unpopular Colonel's Narrow Escape.

(Extracts from a Newspaper's Diary.)

July 16.—Extremely warm to-day and I dread to go out on drill for it affects my head since our march to this place. Just after dinner we had one of those "gusts" and a heavy thunder shower, which lasted two hours. The storm came from the direction of Washington and just before the rain reached us an enormous cloud of dust swept over, so thick one could scarcely see one's hand. We clung to the tents and sentries for their safety, but it cleared away in time for that long hot baptism drill which we have learned to hate so much and which makes so much cursing among the men. In the evening we had another thunder shower which lasted until midnight. I wish you could have seen us returning from those long, hot baptism drills which come only once in a while. When they are over, we are completely tired out and march back to our fort weary, cross, grumbling and, some, swearing. While straggling along without our commissioned officers, who stop behind, perhaps, to get orders for the next day, we finally get near the camp, and then orderly files will sing out "Close up boys! Close up! Close up! That drum!"

Our guard, an excellent drummer, then starts up a lively tune, which puts new life into us, and we march into camp lively. It is wonderful what a difference the music makes to a tired soldier. Last night the guard outside the fort had a little excitement. Down the hill near the woods, some one was seen moving, and was hailed by the sentinels, "Who comes there?" The stranger answered "Friend," and was told to advance and give the counter-march.

The counter-march was given, and the woods and disappeared. The corporal of the guard heard the challenge, and on being informed by the sentinels of the circumstances, searched the edge of the woods but could find no one. Our guard is very strict on every one seen lurking near the camp, or on the road passing by the fort, and have orders to use the utmost care and attention and let no one pass at night (except the officer of the day who, himself, when on his guard, may, at midnight, have to advance to a ball-battle must, until the bayonet touches his belt, and give the counter-march in a whisper while the trigger of the cocked and capped musket is held sometimes by a nervous soldier), for they are watching for a spy by the name of Sweeney, from Fort Tobacco, who manages to get into Washington every night, get all the news of the army, and out and on the way back he is always singing a song that he is helped by some one in the war department. The search is very strict and was he to a spy if caught. This is authoritative for I was informed confidentially by an officer at headquarters, who is a Mason, and Masons and Odd Fellows are very companionably disposed in the army, but the Masons are most numerous among the officers. Our

squad went into the woods this morning and cut down a tall, straight, hard-wood tree to use as a flag staff. It measures ninety-two feet as it lays on the ground. There have never been flag staffs at any of the forts around here. At 4 p. m. we marched over to headquarters for battalion drill and were drilled steadily for three hours in the hot sun, until the colonel's tired horse stumbled so that he had to dismount and drill us on foot until he was tired also, and we got back to the fort completely tuckered.

July 18.—Warm, but pleasant. Our squad went into the woods this morning and cut down a tall, straight, hard-wood tree to use as a flag staff. It measures ninety-two feet as it lays on the ground. There have never been flag staffs at any of the forts around here. At 4 p. m. we marched over to headquarters for battalion drill and were drilled steadily for three hours in the hot sun, until the colonel's tired horse stumbled so that he had to dismount and drill us on foot until he was tired also, and we got back to the fort completely tuckered.

July 19.—Our men improve at target shooting, some very excellent shots being scored to-day. At battalion drill, we found the Colonel had got rested and gave us another course like yesterday. I stated that we shall soon have some machine guns, and the Colonel did not make mistakes in his orders. For instance, while the whole regiment was standing at parade rest, he gave the order "Right, face!" Not a man moved. He then gave the order again "Right, face!" and again not a man moved. He began to give it the third time, when Lieutenant-Colonel Powell called out "That's an impossible order, you can't drill a regiment at us, and then gave the order, "Carry arms!" and the men moved like one piece of machinery. It is a fine sight to see even one regiment go through the manual of arms. I don't know where Lieutenant-Colonel Powell got his military education, but he is thoroughly posted in company, regimental and battalion drill, immediately sees any mistake and is never at a loss how to give an order. But to change the subject from the Colonel's drill, you ever eat any hulled rice with sugar on it?

With our last ration we received some rice and the boys all wanted it boiled. The cooks told Sergeant Fales that they guessed they could cook it, so they filled one or two army kettles, holding about two or three water pails each, thinking that might be enough provided the rice did not boil very fast in cooking. It soon began to soak and thicken so that it ran over the edge of the kettles, and they took a little out. It kept running over until they kept taking out, until they had taken out, it seemed to me, half a barrel full, and yet the kettles were full. Finally it was pronounced cooked, and was served up, a large pan full for each mess, with a tin pint cup of molasses, but the boys would not receive the molasses, and clamored loudly for sugar, until Sergeant Fales told the cooks to give them the sugar on the rice, adding "and what if it is all gone let them drink their coffee without." For the sake of mischief, having our way, we had sugar on our rice, but a few days after had to drink our coffee clear and bitter. As we began to eat the dry changed to "Rice all burned!" Before going any farther, I wish to say that the United States Government allows the soldier a sufficient quantity of food and good clean water, and that the soldier can get it regular and that those who make the most fuss about it, are usually men who lived on short commons at home. A large company of men like ours, with no mothers, wives or sisters to influence them, have to grumble at the cooks, cooking and provisions, but we cannot eat all the provisions allowed by the quartermaster, and the balance in cash, goes to some farm or other place, and buys fresh vegetables, fruit, potatoes and cabbage, which gives us a change of diet. Our present camp is visited by a milk woman, who supplies those who wish and have the money, at ten cents a quart, which makes the coffee go better, when the sugar has been eaten on the rice. Sergeant Fales asked the old lady one day if she had good cows, and how much milk they gave a day, and she replied that she had the best cows anywhere, and that they gave five or six quarts a day, and when the Sergeant told her he knew cows at home that gave 20 to 24 quarts a day, she thought the Yankee boys told big stories.

July 20.—We are still at Fort Davis, where undoubtedly we shall remain until the end of our term of service, rumors to the contrary notwithstanding. It is very pleasant and healthy, although we have more drill than we wish, and it takes down the shoe leather. The boys are all well, I think better than when we first came from home. Exercise and fresh air are proving their virtues.

July 21.—Half a dozen of us were detailed to get up the flagstaff and such digging! so hard! It was difficult to sink a pick axe into the gravelly soil by the hardest blows, but perseverance finally accomplished the work. It has been our privilege after being on guard to have the next day for a visit to the city, but orders have come from Gen. Pope that all soldiers who have not a special pass must remain in camp, and up for this purpose we will apparently take this privilege from us, but perhaps it is for the best.

July 24.—Yesterday we raised our flagstaff, and to-day the Ninth regiment had the honor of placing the stars and stripes on the chain of forts around Washington. We marched over to headquarters this morning where we found four companies assembled. All were furnished with twenty-five rounds of blank cartridges each, and then we marched down the Potomac, taking a company from each fort as we passed, and leaving only a guard at each until we reached Fort Greble, opposite Alexandria (Alexandria being on the other side of the river, about seven and a half miles from Washington). Here we raised the stars and stripes, and as the best flag in the world swung itself out in the breeze we fired a salute. We then commenced our return march, stopping at each fort in succession, raising a flag and saluting it, and reaching headquarters about 4 p. m. The flag raised at headquarters was saluted by both cannon and musketry, Lieut. King having charge of the cannon, and we arrived home completely flagged out.

July 26.—Perhaps it would be interesting to you to know something about these forts. They are not near so large as Fort Adams at Newport, but considerably larger than Fort Dimpings, and are all earthenworks (rough clay and gravel). Fort Greble is rather a fine one, with a good well of water, and on the river side is a passage under ground leading to the rifle pits. It commands a large plain extending to the river and from it you get a good view of the country from Mount Vernon to Washington, and of course Alexandria on the opposite side of the river, which is also commands. Then comes Fort Snider, with Rickett's battery a quarter mile this side; then Fort Carroll and Stanton, commanding the Washington navy yard and Anacostia bridge which leads to Washington, and then Fort Wagner. There have evidently been large forests of woods in front of these forts, but they have been cut down for miles and laid, with the timber, for building the forts, so that that it would be impossible for the enemy to pass through them, and the forts guard the road. Washington seems to me to be impervious on this side of the Potomac. On a right angle from Fort Wagner comes our neighbor, Fort Blenker, and then Fort Denker is the larger fort and is occupied as the headquarters of the regiment. Next beyond is Fort Mifflin, and next and last, in our command is Fort Meigs. Fort Davis, our home, is of course the best situated of the lot. Inside the fort is a small well of water which we are not allowed to use, it being saved for time of need. Our company tents are in the rear of the fort and only a part of the company sleep in the fort proper, a new detail every night, and they crawl under the cannons wrapped in their blankets with rubber outside and sleep stretched upon the bare ground very comfortably, if it don't rain too hard. These forts are mounted by large columbiads and parrot guns, with plenty of powder and balls under ground in the magazine.

July 27.—Our usual Sunday morning inspection to-day. In the afternoon at the drill parade, the Colonel brought down the two companies of our company to see our muskets. He said the inspecting officers in the morning reported that Company L (our Company) had the finest and cleanest muskets in the regiment.

July 28.—At battalion drill to-day, the Colonel sent for some of our muskets to exhibit to the other companies, and inquired how we made them look so much like silver. Sergeant Fales answered him that a little dirt from the ground, and plenty of elbow grease every morning did the work; also that every man in the regiment took pride in his own work and tried to have his own musket the best. This is no easy job, because our muskets are used (dried off) most every day, and require constant care. Our Colonel has been in the habit of standing in front of

DOINGS AT THE CAPITAL OF THE NATION.

The tariff bill on the docket. An interesting session of the Senate was held on Friday, April 20, 1888. The tariff bill was the order of the day. The Senate was divided on the question of the tariff. The bill was passed by a vote of 54 to 46.

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1888. The tariff bill is the all-absorbing topic of the day. The Senate is divided on the question of the tariff. The bill was passed by a vote of 54 to 46.

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New Advertisements.



W. L. DOUGLAS
\$3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.

The only fine calf shoe made in the world made without tacks or nails. As a style and durable as those costing \$5 or \$6, and having no tacks or nails to wear the stockings or hurt the feet, makes them as comfortable and well-fitting as hand-sewed shoes. Buy the best. No gentleman unless stamped on bottom "W. L. Douglas \$3 Shoe, warranted."

W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 Shoe is worn by all boys, and is the best school shoe in the world. All the above goods are made by your dealer, write W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

J. M. SWAN, Agent, Newport.

H. W. LADD & CO.

SILKS.

EMPHATIC SUCCESS

OF OUR

GREAT SALE

—OF—

SILKS

FROM THE NEW YORK

AUCTION SALE.

We know the goods were wonderful. fully cheap, knew they included colors and qualities that were in demand and scarce.

That they were fully appreciated was shown by our immense trade last week.

The lot was large, but the prices make them tempting bargains, and good things go quick.

H. W. LADD & CO.,

Providence, R.I.

Town Council and Court of Probate.

PROVIDENCE, R.I., April 2, 1888. It is ORDERED AND DECREED that on and after the 2d Monday in May next, the honor of meeting of said Town Council and Court of Probate be on each 2d Monday in May next, and it is further ordered that previous notice thereof be published in two issues of the Newport Mercury.

WITNESSES: PHILIP E. CLARKE, 42
Probate and Council Clerk.

Old Magazines

—FOR—

5c. EACH.

Harpers, Atlantics, Popular Science Monthly, Blackwood's, Lippincott's, St. Nicholas, &c., &c., &c.

5 CENTS EACH

—AT—

CLARKE'S

People's Library Building.

WM. H. ASHLEY & Co.,

Reliable. One Price Clothiers of Fall River are showing large lines of Men's, Young Men's, Boys' and Children's

SUMMER AND FALL

* CLOTHING, *

At prices generally lower than can be found elsewhere. Please to have you visit us.

WM. H. ASHLEY & CO.,

No 20 South Main Street,

51 Second Street, Borden's Block

Fall River, Mass.

YES YOU DO!

You want to know where to get the Domestic Paper Fashions, the best pattern made.

YOU WANT

to know where to get the latest styles of Jewellery, in pins, ear-rings, sleeve buttons, &c. If you want

Buy your watches, clocks, jewelry, paper patterns, etc., of

D. L. CUMMINGS,

WATCHMAKER & JEWELER.

146 Thames St.

Repairs Clocks, Watches and Jewellery

Repaired.

Bank Statements.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE UNION NATIONAL BANK, at Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, at the close of business, April 30, 1888.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	\$68,107 71
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	1 96
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	150,000 00
U. S. bonds on hand	45,000 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages	45,199 88
Due from approved reserve agents	6,354 86
Due from other National Banks	2 57
Real estate, furniture and fixtures	1,200 00
Current expenses and taxes paid	1,078 14
Premiums paid	32,285 12
Checks and other cash items	1,212 25
Bills of other banks	4,234 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	133 02
Gold and silver	1 00
Specie	11,753 30
Legal tender notes	6,305 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (per cent. of circulation)	6,750 00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund	1,500 00
TOTAL	\$408,682 86

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	\$155,500 00
Surplus fund	5,721 70
Undivided profits	4,483 94
National bank notes outstanding	12,015 00
Dividends unpaid	81 00
Individual deposits subject to check	106,238 64
Deposits subject to order of depositors	421 00
Cashier's checks outstanding	421 00
TOTAL	\$408,682 86

State of Rhode Island, County of Newport, ss.

I, J. S. COGGESHALL, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. S. COGGESHALL, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3d day of May, 1888.

WILLIAM G. WARD, Jr., Notary Public.

CORRECT—ATTEST—W. S. Barker, M. Cuttrel, Noah Redford, Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE NEWPORT NATIONAL BANK, at Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, at the close of business, April 30th, 1888.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	\$223,540 70
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	616 37
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	100,000 00
U. S. Bonds on hand	45,000 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages	30,000 00
Due from approved reserve agents	10,435 45
Due from State banks and bankers	2,300 00
Real estate, furniture and fixtures	6,800 00
Current expenses and taxes paid	1,331 97
Premiums paid	12,901 00
Checks and other cash items	2,211 27
Bills of other banks	6,685 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	42 00
Specie	1,888 25
Legal tender notes	16,000 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (per cent. of circulation)	6,400 00
TOTAL	\$450,130 05

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	\$120,000 00
Surplus fund	30,000 00
Undivided profits	12,757 57
National bank notes outstanding	107,500 00
Dividends unpaid	600 49
Individual deposits subject to check	189,071 88
Due to other National Banks	2,410 40
TOTAL	\$450,130 95

State of Rhode Island, County of Newport, ss.

I, H. C. STEVENS, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. C. STEVENS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3d day of May, 1888.

K. H. BURDICK, Notary Public.

CORRECT—ATTEST—Wm. Brownell, Wm. E. Dennis, Wm. Gilpin, Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK, at Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, at the close of business, April 30, 1888.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	\$170,001 33
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	84 42
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	25,000 00
U. S. Bonds on hand	45,000 00
Due from approved reserve agents	10,038 13
Due from other National Banks	1,000 00
Real estate, furniture and fixtures	6,000 00
Current expenses and taxes paid	1,217 63
Checks and other cash items	94 75
Bills of other banks	118 15
Nickels and cents	12,000 00
Silver coin	250 00
Legal tender notes	8,810 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer	1,125 00
TOTAL	\$291,815 01

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	\$100,000 00
Surplus fund	35,480 00
Undivided profits	3,320 00
Resulting notes outstanding	22,500 00
Dividends unpaid	2,100 00
Individual deposits subject to check	88,115 02
TOTAL	\$291,815 01

State of Rhode Island, County of Newport, ss.

I, Stephen H. Norman, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

STEPHEN H. NORMAN, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4th day of May, 1888.

WILLIAM G. WARD, Jr., Notary Public.

CORRECT—ATTEST—Samuel C. C. 11-11, Stephen S. Albion, Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF RHODE ISLAND, at Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, at the close of business, April 30, 1888.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	\$22,200 40
Overdrafts	47 44
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	100,000 00
U. S. Bonds on hand	45,000 00
Due from approved reserve agents	11,341 00
Due from other National Banks	1,000 00
Real estate, furniture and fixtures	10,500 00
Current expenses and taxes paid	8,000 00
Premiums paid	1,681 20
Checks and other cash items	1,901 25
Bills of other banks	100 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	170 00
Specie	637 40
Legal tender notes	980 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (per cent. of circulation)	4,000 00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund	2,000 00
TOTAL	\$227,331 01

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	\$100,000 00
Surplus fund	32,300 00
Undivided profits	6,225 51
National bank notes outstanding	8,170 00
Dividends unpaid	161 00
Individual deposits subject to check	85,513 50
Cashier's checks outstanding	12,000 00
Due to other National Banks	537 61
Notes and bills re-discounted	6,775 00
TOTAL	\$227,432 00

State of Rhode Island, County of Newport, ss.

I, Thomas J. Peckham, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOMAS J. PECKHAM, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4th day of May, 1888.

CLARENCE A. HAMMETT, Notary Public.

CORRECT—ATTEST—Frederick Tompkins, Augustus P. Sherman, John D. Richardson, Directors.

New Advertisements.



TEBBETTS'

CLOAK STORE,

99 Westminster Street,

Butler Exchange,

Providence, R. I.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT,

THE LOWEST PRICES,

THE FINEST FITTING,

* CLOAKS ! *

Black Whipcord and Diagonal Jackets, \$5, \$6, \$7, \$8, \$9, \$10, \$11, \$12, \$13, \$14, \$15, \$16, \$17, \$18, \$19, \$20, \$21, \$22, \$23, \$24, \$25, \$26, \$27, \$28, \$29, \$30, \$31, \$32, \$33, \$34, \$35, \$36, \$37, \$38, \$39, \$40, \$41, \$42, \$43, \$44, \$45, \$46, \$47, \$48, \$49, \$50, \$51, \$52, \$53, \$54, \$55, \$56, \$57, \$58, \$59, \$60, \$61, \$62, \$63, \$64, \$65, \$66, \$67, \$68, \$69, \$70, \$71, \$72, \$73, \$74, \$75, \$76, \$77, \$78, \$79, \$80, \$81, \$82, \$83, \$84, \$85, \$86, \$87, \$88, \$89, \$90, \$91, \$92, \$93, \$94, \$95, \$96, \$97, \$98, \$99, \$100, \$101, \$102, \$103, \$104, \$105, \$106, \$107, \$108, \$109, \$110, \$111, \$112, \$113, \$114, \$115, \$116, \$117, \$118, \$119, \$120, \$121, \$122, \$123, \$124, \$125, \$126, \$127, \$128, \$129, \$130, \$131, \$132, \$133, \$134, \$135, \$136, \$137, \$138, \$139, \$140, \$141, \$142, \$143, \$144, \$145, \$146, \$147, \$148, \$149, \$150, \$151, \$152, \$153, \$154, \$155, \$156, \$157, \$158, \$159, \$160, \$161, \$162, \$163, \$164, \$165, \$166, \$167, \$168, \$169, \$170, \$171, \$172, \$173, \$174, \$175, \$176, \$177, \$178, \$179, \$180, \$181, \$182, \$183, \$184, \$185, \$186, \$187, \$188, \$189, \$190, \$191, \$192, \$193, \$194, \$195, \$196, \$197, \$198, \$199, \$200, \$201, \$202, \$203, \$204, \$205, \$206, \$207, \$208, \$209, \$210, \$211, \$212, \$213, \$214, \$215, \$216, \$217, \$218, \$219, \$220, \$221, \$222, \$223, \$224, \$225, \$226, \$227, \$228, \$229, \$230, \$231, \$232, \$233, \$234, \$235, \$236, \$237, \$238, \$239, \$240, \$241, \$242, \$243, \$244, \$245, \$246, \$247, \$248, \$249, \$250, \$251, \$252, \$253, \$254, \$255, \$256, \$257, \$258, \$259, \$260, \$261, \$262, \$263, \$264, \$265, \$266, \$267, \$268, \$269, \$270, \$271, \$272, \$273, \$274, \$275, \$276, \$277, \$278, \$279, \$280, \$281, \$282, \$283, \$284, \$285, \$286, \$287, \$288, \$289, \$290, \$291, \$292, \$293, \$294, \$295, \$296, \$297, \$298, \$299, \$300, \$301, \$302, \$303, \$304, \$305, \$306, \$307, \$308, \$309, \$310, \$311, \$312, \$313, \$314, \$315, \$316, \$317, \$318, \$319, \$320, \$321, \$322, \$323, \$324, \$325, \$326, \$327, \$328, \$329, \$330, \$331, \$332, \$333, \$334, \$335, \$336, \$337, \$338, \$339, \$340, \$341, \$342, \$343, \$344, \$345, \$346, \$347, \$348, \$349, \$350, \$351, \$352, \$353, \$354, \$355, \$356, \$357, \$358, \$359, \$360, \$361, \$362, \$363, \$364, \$365, \$366, \$367, \$368, \$369, \$370, \$371, \$372, \$373, \$374, \$375, \$376, \$377, \$378, \$379, \$380, \$381, \$382, \$383, \$384, \$385, \$386, \$387, \$388, \$389, \$390, \$391, \$392, \$393, \$394, \$395, \$396, \$397, \$398, \$399, \$400, \$401, \$402, \$403, \$404, \$405, \$406, \$407, \$408, \$409, \$410, \$411, \$412, \$413, \$414, \$415, \$416, \$417, \$418, \$419, \$420, \$421, \$422, \$423, \$424, \$425, \$426, \$427, \$428, \$429, \$430, \$431, \$432, \$433, \$434, \$435, \$436, \$437, \$438, \$439, \$440, \$441, \$442, \$443, \$444, \$445, \$446, \$447, \$448, \$449, \$450, \$451, \$452, \$453, \$454, \$455, \$456, \$457, \$458, \$459, \$460, \$461, \$462, \$463, \$464, \$465, \$466, \$467, \$468, \$469, \$470, \$471, \$472, \$473, \$474, \$475, \$476, \$477, \$478, \$479, \$480, \$481, \$482, \$483, \$484, \$485, \$486, \$487, \$488, \$489, \$490, \$491, \$492, \$493, \$494, \$495, \$496, \$497, \$498, \$499, \$500, \$501, \$502, \$503, \$504, \$505, \$506, \$507, \$508, \$509, \$510, \$511, \$512, \$513, \$514, \$515, \$516, \$517, \$518, \$519, \$520, \$521, \$522, \$523, \$524, \$525, \$526, \$527, \$528, \$529, \$530, \$531, \$532, \$533, \$534, \$535, \$536, \$537, \$538, \$539, \$540, \$541, \$542, \$543, \$544, \$545, \$546, \$547, \$548, \$549, \$550, \$551, \$552, \$553, \$554, \$555, \$556, \$

Farm and Family

Poultry Notes.

The interest in poultry is increasing in this section of the country and as it becomes better understood in one of our most important branches of farm production. No business on the farm has been so fluctuating. There are in this section many abandoned poultry houses that have cost their owners many hundred dollars each, yet there are others who are erecting more comfortable houses and who are more certain of success.

There is something queer about this poultry industry. When a man keeps a little brood of fowls, say ten or twelve, and makes them profitable, he thinks he can increase his brood to one hundred or two hundred with equal profit. His reasoning seems perfectly logical. If ten fowls will pay a net profit of \$150 annually, why should not 100 fowls pay \$1500, and 1000 fowls pay \$15000 annually? Whatever the figures are, however, these large broods do not pay the same proportionate profit as the smaller ones.

The trouble consists in supposing that 1000 fowls can be made as profitable in proportion as ten, and perhaps they could if one would give them the same care, the same room and range, and the same relative feed. The ordinary poultry keeper will not do this unless he makes it his business to attend to his poultry yards and houses as he would to any other branch of business. It requires intelligent management and care in every department to achieve success.

Thus if the beginner decides to take the fancy breeds and make his profit from the sale of fancy birds, that is one thing. If he decides to take some standard variety, and depend on the value of eggs for hatching, that is another thing. Again, if he decides to raise chicks for broilers for the early market, he must make his arrangements accordingly; and finally, if he decides to raise poultry for eggs for the general market and for family use, he must select his fowls and arrange their quarters with that intent.

Which ever branch of the business one may take up, there are certain general rules to be observed. The three essentials are pure air, pure water and proper food. There is no animal that will pollute ten cubic feet of pure air as rapidly as a full-grown fowl. There is no animal that needs so much water as a fowl according to its size and there is no feature which excites so much discussion as the proper food for fowls.

For the first four weeks the young chicks need but very little food, and that should consist of bread crumbs or crushed crackers, boiled eggs or boiled rice, and this should be given sparingly. Many a fine brood of young chicks has been killed by kindness or over-feeding. After the fourth or fifth week there is no better food for a regular brood than whole grain of every variety. In cold winter weather a hot mash in the morning is beneficial, especially for laying fowls.

Vegetables are essential, especially in winter, for growth and development. On a well-arranged farm there is an abundance of material which may be utilized to this end. I find it profitable to keep a large tray and chopping knife for the purpose of preparing all the waste potatoes and potato parings, cabbage leaves and turnip tops, and their parings, and so on. It is much better to chop them up than to let them rot. One hundred fowls will devour half a bushel of this food in ten minutes.

Of course there are some who have not this source of supply, and do not think it profitable to purchase vegetables for this purpose. Such persons should secure all the grass that grows about the dairyyard and on the roadside and cut it, and mix it with a little bran and peck it in a barrel or a box. Thus made impervious to the air, or nearly so, it may be stored away for winter's use. On some cold winter days take a few pounds of this hay, run it through a hay cutter, then place it in a tub or firkin, pouring upon it a watering pot of hot water, cover it up tightly for a few hours, and then turn it into the poultry-house. The fowls delight in it and there is nothing better for them.

I know of a farmer in this county who cuts one ton of second crop clover purposely for his fowls, and he declares that two hundred fowls will eat, without waste, one ton of clover hay in one winter. This farmer feeds it dry.

As much depends upon the time of feeding and its regularity as on what is fed. I have seen more than a hundred, healthy, healthy fowls, eight or nine months old, and not an egg to show for the nest, and then the owners would begin to give them some kind of condition powder or forcing food, yet the hens would not respond. The best time to feed fowls to make them lay is when they are chicks. When the chicks are four weeks old, feed them on egg-producing foods and continue to do so, and when your chicks are six months old they will show you good results in egg production. The whole science of poultry raising is one to be learned by practical experience and the most careful observation. It requires the closest attention to the most minute details. [O. S. B. in Am. Cultivator.]

Our Farmer Boys.

There is frequently recurring complaint from the farm, reached through the agricultural press, of the reluctance of boys to remain on farms, pursuing, indeed sometimes even to enter such a life. What is the cause of this, less spirit? Are country employments odious in themselves? It is appalling to note the young lads wrecked in cities; youths who strain every nerve and use every means to attain a profession, who just reach the threshold and then succumb, worn out in mind and crushed in body. Of the vast multitudes who rear after year leave their country homes to seek fortune in cities, how small, even of those who find a moderate amount of success. Some lack ability, others endurance, and many do not possess sufficient strength.

From these remarks it must not be inferred that dull and weakly boys are by nature best fitted to remain in the country and become farmers. The ablest men mentally are none too enlightened, none too capable, to cope with the many difficult problems of agriculture. The hard question holds the attention of Europe and the abundance of territory, as yet sparsely populated, are not many generations distant from scarcity of land and its inevitable difficulties. The hardest part of farm life is its seeming monotony. We advise you the word seeming because farm life is more varied than is professional or mechanical life. The four seasons bring to the farmer varied occupations and varied pleasures. The journalist, the lawyer, the doctor, in the hundred and fifty days annually are in the paths of the higher professions. Artists and mechanics enjoy rest one day in every week. A Railroad em-

ployee generally obtain two, sometimes three, Sundays out of ten months of the year. During the fierce heat of summer the public will travel and the railroad men, from the tiny newboy to the general superintendent, must be at their posts.

Our counsel to boys is, before you decide to leave the farm for other work, seek information, and make as sure as you can that you are more fitted for city than for country life. To the farmers we would say, if your boys are worked, poorly clothed, badly fed, and poorly treated, make haste to change and mend your ways. A bad employer gets an unwilling service. The best tempered boy can be made sulky; the most ambitious can be discouraged. When a boy is old enough to work for his father and when his work is satisfactory, he earns his pay as though he was a hired outsider. [American Agriculturist.]

The Capacity of a Barn for Hay.

The exact weight of a body of hay cannot be ascertained by measurement, varying as it will according to the kind of hay and the length of time it has been packed away. The rule is to measure the spaces to be filled with hay and multiply the length by the width and that by the depth, all in feet, then divide by five hundred, which is the number of cubic feet commonly required to represent a ton of average hay. Sometimes, owing to quality and condition, four hundred cubic feet will weigh a ton, when in other cases six hundred may be required.

Agricultural Notes and Hints.

Tramping upon the hay in the barn often causes horses to refuse it. To pass from the barn yard into the barn and walk over the hay leaves odors which are quickly recognized by the animals when such hay is fed to them.

When the udder of the cow becomes hard, a prolonged bathing of the udder with warm water is the best remedy. Use the water freely, and rub the udder during the application; then wipe dry. It should be repeated daily until relief be given.

An excellent insect destroyer is said to be alum water, made by dissolving a pound of alum in three quarts of water. If the alum water be added to whitewash it will not only improve the whitewash but will kill vermin in the poultry house when the whitewash shall be applied.

One good cow—one that gives a large quantity of milk—is more economical than two that do not equal her. The care of one animal is less than is required for two, while less space is also necessary. Every item that enters into the cost of keeping the cow increases the cost of the milk.

One of the strongest evidences in favor of dairying is the fact that but few, if any, farmers abandon dairying in order to turn their attention to other pursuits on the farm unless it be to raise stock. The value of dairying is not alone from the receipts obtained for milk and butter but also from the gradual increase of fertility of the soil.

Fire is the best preventive of disease in orchards and vineyards. If all the old wood be piled up and burned it will greatly lessen disease and insect attacks. It should be done early in the season.

Study well the fertilizer question. Learn as thoroughly as possible the relation of the chemicals contained in the soils to the different crops, compare notes, and supply the soil with the nutritive properties taken from it by cropping.

It will not injure manure if lime or ashes be mixed with it at the time of application to the land, as the rains will carry down the matter into the soil, which absorb the gases, but to add lime or ashes to the manure when it is in the heap will cause a loss of ammonia, owing to the chemical action of the lime or ashes on the manure.

The utility of windmills on the farms is now very generally recognized, and they are seen dotting hundreds of farms where five years ago none were to be found. A western farmer writes that with his windmill he grinds all kinds of feed, makes a fine article of corn-meal and graham flour, shells corn runs a feed-cutter and a twenty-nine inch wood saw.

If your space be limited thin out the flock. If they should crowd on the road, give more rooming-room. An essential point in poultry management is to have the birds comfortable at night. They need rest and recuperation as much as animals, and if too closely crowded the effects will be shown in fewer eggs and greater liability to disease.

The little red mites will infect the hen-roosts in countless numbers on the approach of warmer weather. The cheapest and most effective method of getting rid of vermin is to add a quart of kerosene oil to three gallons of strong soap suds and sprinkle the mixture wherever it can be applied. If forced into the cracks and crevices with a hand force-pump it would be all the better.

Although the dairymen are gradually becoming educated to a knowledge of the advantages of pure-bred dairy stock, yet many of them require training in the art of butter making. To learn to make "gilt-edge" butter is equivalent to learning a trade, and millions of dollars are annually lost to our dairymen through imperfect knowledge in making butter.

Recipes for the Table.

SPICE BISCUITS—One pound flour, three-quarters of a pound golden syrup or treacle, three-quarters of a pound brown sugar, half a teaspoonful baking powder, one ounce of mixed spice and cinnamon. Mix the dry ingredients, except the sugar, with milk and water, then mix all into dough, roll it out, cut it into cakes and bake it in a slack oven a little brown. The biscuits harden as they cool. The rind of two lemons, or a half pound of pounded almonds, or a half pound of candied peel may be added for a change.

PLAIN BISCUITS—Half a pound flour, half a teaspoonful of baking powder, one ounce of butter, one ounce of white sugar. Mix into a stiff dough with cold milk; roll it out; cut into rounds; prick each with a fork and bake a pale brown.

RICHEES—Ten ounces of flour, two ounces of butter, one teaspoonful of baking powder, half a teaspoonful of milk. Warm the milk and butter, and mix them to the dry ingredients. Shape the mixtures quickly into small round cakes, and bake them at once in a moderate oven. When they are nearly done, take them out, split them and bake them again a pale brown. Or take three-quarters of a pound of flour, one ounce of butter, one teaspoonful of baking powder and cold milk to make a paste. Bake and shape as above. Brown meal may be used instead of white. They are very good to serve with the cheese course.

MUFFINS—One pint of milk, two beaten eggs, two tablespoonfuls of melted butter, two tablespoonfuls of sugar, two

teaspoonfuls of cream tartar, one teaspoonful of soda, flour enough to make a batter that will drop from a spoon.

SUGAR CAKES—Three coffee cups of sugar, five eggs and one cup of butter; beat very light, and then add one nutmeg grated, four eggs to roll, one-fourth of a cup of water and two teaspoonfuls of baking powder.

TERHAPIN SALAD—Boil—until the shells come off and the mussels pull out, in small pieces. To three tea-spoons take six hard-boiled eggs, rub the yolks to a powder with half a pound of butter and a tablespoonful of flour. Put this with the meat in a saucepan; season with cayenne pepper and salt; let boil one minute. Just before taking from the fire add a teaspoonful of vinegar.

HAM CROQUETTES—One cup of ham, two cups of potatoes, one cup of bread crumbs, one tablespoonful of butter and one egg. Make in balls, roll in bread crumbs and fry in hot lard.

OYSTERS PIE—Make two rich crusts, bake them in a pan with a cloth between to hold up the upper crust. Stew the oysters; lastly, heat in two eggs and a spoonful of cracker crumbs. Lift the top crust and pour the oysters in.

GRAHAM CEREALS—Take one egg, two teaspoonfuls of sour milk, a tablespoonful of sugar, a teaspoonful of soda, a teaspoonful of salt and enough graham flour to make a somewhat stiff batter. Bake in greased iron pans.

FRIED EGG PLANT—After peeling the egg plant cut in slices one-half inch thick, pepper and salt them, and lay one slice upon the other, leaving them to stand ten or twelve hours. Drain off the liquor, dip in flour and fry brown.

COCONUT COOKIES—Three cups of sugar, one cup of butter, one cup of sweet milk, two eggs, one cup of grated coconut, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, four enough to make a dough; roll out, cut in shape and bake.

WAFFLES—To make good waffles take one pint of buttermilk, one teaspoonful of soda, one tablespoonful of melted butter, one teaspoonful of flour, the yolks of four eggs and a small pinch of salt; beat the whites separately to a stiff froth and add them the last thing. Have the waffle tins well greased and very hot, pour in the batter and bake brown. When taken up spread with butter and keep warm.

MARROW PUDDING—This pudding may be made in various ways, but it is best with half a pound of ladies' fingers, one and a half cups of a pound of beef marrow chopped fine, a half of a pound of currants well cleaned, half a pound of candied lemon peel, a little nutmeg, a tablespoonful of powdered sugar, a teaspoonful of salt, and half a wineglassful of wine or brandy. Put these on a dish and fill up with custard, having previously put a border of paste on the rim; about half an hour will do it.

CUSTARD PUDDING—Make a border of paste on the dish and fill up with custard, grate a little nutmeg on the top. Any kind of fruit pudding with a custard may be made in the same way, by placing them in the custard and sifting some fine powdered sugar over before going to bake.

OMELETTE SOUFFLE—Break six eggs, place the yolks in one basin and the whites in another; add to the yolks three tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar, one-half tablespoonful of flour and a little vanilla essence. Beat well together, whip the whites, beginning rather slowly at first, increasing by degrees until it forms a stiff froth; then add the yolks, very gently beating up the whites as you add them. Have ready a silver or plated dish (for want of either use tin), and butter it well; place the mixture on it and put into a hot oven. Look that it rises, if so, run a knife round it, sift some sugar on it, place it in the oven again and serve, when well raised, immediately.

RICE PUDDING—One-half cup of rice, uncooked, two quarts of sweet milk, one-half cup of sugar, a little nutmeg and cinnamon, put in the oven and bake two hours or more. Do not stir or break the top crust; if you stir at all lift the crust gently to one side. It is good warm or cold.

ICE CREAM CANDY—Two cups of sugar, half a cup of water. When boiling add a teaspoon of cream of tartar, pour over a little water. Boil ten minutes without stirring, then add a small piece of butter and stir till it will harden in water, then flavor and pull.

PORK Cakes—One pound of fat salt pork chopped fine, 1½ cups of boiling water, poured over pork, two pounds of mince, currants and citron, two cups of sugar, eight cups of flour, one tablespoonful soda, and cloves and cinnamon to taste.

ROLLY-ROLLY—Roll out about two pounds of paste, cut with any jam or marmalade you like, roll it over and tie it loosely in a cloth, well tying each end; boil one hour and serve, or cut it in slices and serve with sauce over it.

BUTTERMILK CAKE—One cup of buttermilk, one cup of sugar, two-thirds cup of shortening, two eggs and one teaspoonful of soda. Flavor to taste. By putting in mixed spices it makes good spice cake.

STEWED VEAL—Lay a knuckle of veal in a saucepan with two blades of mace, an onion, a small white pepper and some salt with two quarts of water; cover close and let it simmer for two hours.

MINCE-MEAT PUDDING—Butter and paper the tin, then put a layer of cake and a layer of mince meat alternately till full then add the custard, same as for demi-plum pudding.

PLAIN PUDDING—Pick and stone one pound of the best Malaga raisins, wash them in a basin with one pound of currants (well washed, dried and picked), a pound and a half of good beef suet (chopped very fine), three-quarters of a pound of white or brown sugar, two ounces of lemon or orange peel, two ounces of citron, six ounces of flour, and a quarter of a pound of bread crumbs, with a little grated nutmeg. Mix the whole well together, with eight whole eggs and a little milk have ready a plain or ornamental pudding mold, well butter the interior, pour the above mixture into it, cover a sheet of paper over it, tie a cloth over the mold, put the pudding into a large stewpan containing boiling water, and let boil quite fast for four hours and a half. When done, take out your mold, turn upon a dish, serve with the following sauce: Put the yolks of three eggs in a stewpan with a spoonful of powdered sugar and a gill of milk; mix well together, add a little lemon peel and stir over the fire until it becomes thick (do not allow it to boil), add two glasses of brandy and serve separately or it may be poured over the pudding and both served together.

How Unpleasant—It is to see a beautiful child's face disfigured with pimples, blotches and sores, and to see when the young and innocent are laughed at and twitted in such cases. Parents should know that a good and pure remedy, Sulphur Blood, which cures and drives out the blood, every particle of humor. (Health Gazette, Boston, Mass.)

Facts for the Guidance of the Public in the Selection of a Food Preparation.—The True Interpretation of the Results of the Analysis made by the Ohio State Office of the Baking Powder. By Commissioner Hurst Speaks.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 25, 1888.

TO THE PUBLIC: My attention has been called frequently of late to the Royal Baking Powder Company's perversion of the official analyses made by the Ohio Dairy and Food Commission of thirty brands of baking powder. I had previously seen their garbled, false and misleading statements, however, and published in the Ohio State Journal an article denouncing their statements and deductions as being most perversely false. I was at that time no officer of the State, however, and could go no further than simply to expose the falsity of their statements, and denounce their abuse of an impartial official paper. Soon thereafter, however, I resigned the commissionership to accept other responsible work.

I now observe that the Royal Company is using the same and unfair statement to be published still more widely than ever in the local newspaper press as a paid advertisement—it being so worded as to appear as a sort of semi-official document. Against such a false showing—against such impudence and cupidity in perverting an official paper I protest; and now, as a citizen, free from the restraints of official impartiality, I feel free to give the true interpretation of the results of these analyses, as it reflects upon the relative merits of the several brands of powder analyzed by the Commission.

The Royal Baking Powder Company, in comparing the analysis of their powder with others as to the amount of gas produced, drops the Cleveland's out of the list (doubtless because that powder was proven to be richer in gas product, or in leaving power, than theirs), and compares their goods with the cheaper and inferior grades of baking powder. In comparing as to the amount of gas left in the bread they include the Cleveland brand. And here is their falsification most glaring.

The slightly increased percentage of residuum in Cleveland's baking powder is due to the large amount of pure cream of tartar and bi-carbonate of soda it contains, and considered in connection with its richness of carbonic acid gas, the leavening agent (it contains the highest percentage of carbonic acid gas of all the cream of tartar baking powder of its another and very strong proof of its superiority to the Royal. It is the percentage of carbonic acid gas evolved by the baking powder in the process of bread making that determines the amount of baking powder residuum in the bread. The larger the percentage of the carbonic acid gas in the baking powder, the less the residuum in the bread. Cleveland's baking powder contains more carbonic acid gas than the Royal; consequently, bread material leavened by Cleveland's baking powder contains less residuum than does bread material leavened by the Royal baking powder.

The State Chemist's analyses show the superiority of Cleveland's baking powder in the four highest qualities of excellence:

1st.—It is richer in cream of tartar.

2nd.—It is richer in gas product, or leavening power.

3rd.—From its use there is less residuum left in the baked material.

4th.—It does not contain any unhealthy or offensive ingredients—such as alum, ammonia, lime, &c. The Royal contains ammonia.

The analyses and comparison of the best eight brands of cream of tartar baking powders show that Cleveland's superior baking powder is the richest in cream of tartar, and richest in gas product, or leavening power, and, having no unhealthy or injurious element in it, it is absolutely the best and most desirable baking powder manufactured.

S. H. HURST.

Late Ohio Dairy & Food Commissioner.

A QUESTION OF HEALTH.

What Baking Powder Shall we Use? This plain question comes home to every housekeeper. We all desire pure and wholesome food, and this cannot be had with the use of impure or poisonous baking powder. There can be no longer a question as to the cheapness of lower grades of baking powder. It is plain enough, lime or phosphoric acid. As both as we may be to admit so much against what may have been some of our household gods, there can be no gainsaying the unanimous testimony of the official chemists. Indeed, analysis seem to find no baking powder entirely free from some one of these objectionable ingredients except the Royal, and that they report chemically pure.

We find some of the baking powder advertised as pure, to contain, under the tests of Professors Chandler, Habislaw and others, nearly twenty per cent. of lime, while others are made from alum with no cream of tartar. This, we presume, accounts for their lack of leavening power as sometimes complained of by the cook, and the bitter taste found in the biscuits so frequently complained of by ourselves.

But aside from the inferiority of the work done by these powders, the physical results as to that time and alum taken into the system, in such quantities as these are injurious. Their physiological effects are indigestion, dyspepsia or worse evils.

The question naturally arises, why do these cheap baking powder makers use these things? Alum is three cents a pound, lime still cheaper, while cream of tartar costs thirty-five or forty cents. The reasons for the chemical purity of the Royal Baking Powder were recently given in the New York Times in an interesting article, and a new method for refining argols, or cream of tartar, is given. It seems that it is only under this process that cream of tartar can be freed from the lime natural to it and rendered chemically pure; that the patents and plant for this cost the Royal Baking Powder Company about half a million dollars, and that they maintain exclusive control of the rights.

Prof. McMurtrie, late chief chemist of the Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., made an examination of this process, and reported upon the results attained in the refined cream of tartar. The following extract from his report would seem to answer the question repeated at the head of this article, and which is so frequently propounded by the housekeeper:

"I have examined the cream of tartar used by the Royal Baking Powder Company in the manufacture of their baking powder, and find it to be perfectly pure and free from lime in any form. The chemical tests to which I have subjected the Royal Baking Powder have proven it perfectly pure, free from every deleterious substance. The Royal Baking Powder is pure in quality, and highest in strength of any baking powder of which I have knowledge."

The Boston Star

says Dr. Knappman's great book on diseases, its causes and home cure, with fine colored plates, is the best work ever published. A copy will be sent free to any reader who sends a stamp to pay postage, to A. P. Ordway & Co., Boston, Mass.

Best of All

Cough medicines, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is in greater demand than ever. No preparation for Throat and Lung Troubles is so prompt in its effects, so agreeable to the taste, and so widely known, as this. It is the family medicine in thousands of households.

"I have suffered for years from a bronchial trouble that, whenever I take cold or am exposed to inclement weather, shows itself by a very annoying tickling sensation in the throat and by difficulty in breathing. I have tried a great many remedies, but none does so well as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral which always gives prompt relief in returns of my old complaint."—Ernest A. Hepler, Inspector of Public Roads, Farish Terrace House, La.

"I consider Ayer's Cherry Pectoral a most important remedy."

For Home Use.

I have tested its curative power. In my family, many times during the past thirty years, and have never known it to fail. It will relieve the most serious affections of the throat and lungs, whether in children or adults."—Mrs. F. G. Elderly, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

"Twenty years ago I was troubled with a disease of the lungs. Doctors afforded me no relief and considered my case hopeless. I then began to use Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and before I had finished one bottle, found relief. I continued to take this medicine until a cure was effected. I believe that Ayer's Cherry Pectoral saved my life."—Samuel Griggs, Waukegan, Ill.

"Six years ago I contracted a severe cold, which settled on my lungs and soon developed into the alarming symptoms of Consumption. I had a cough, night sweats, bleeding of the lungs, pains in chest and sides, and was so prostrated as to be confined to my bed most of the time. After trying various prescriptions, without benefit, my physician finally determined to give me Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I took it, and the effect was magical. I seemed to rally from the first dose of this medicine, and after using only three bottles, am as well and sound as ever."—(Rodney Johnson, Springfield, Ill.)

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. Price 41¢; six bottles, \$5.

Druggists.

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MALARIA, DYSPEPSIA, HEADACHE, &c.

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FOR THE HAIR

Prevents the Hair from Falling, Cleans and Invigorates the Scalp, Tonics and Stimulating to the Growth of the Hair, Cures the Itch, and is Brilliant in Effect!

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Chemicals and

Fancy Goods.

Use Wright's Ointment for the Teeth

Particular attention paid to Physicians' prescriptions.

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My stock of CHRISTMAS GOODS is composed of a large assortment of

Toilet Sets, Manicure

Sets, and Nut Sets,

IN PLUSH of the finest quality and latest shades.

Shaving Sets and Gents' Traveling Sets,

IN LEATHER.

HEAVY PLATE GLASS MIRRORS,

Just the thing for the Boudoir.

POTPOURRI,

For ROSE JARS, a combination of sweet scented flowers, producing an exquisite perfume.

Before purchasing call and inspect my stock of Christmas Goods!

C. M. COLE, 302 Thames Street.

ROYAL

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FOR OIL.

WILL FIT ANY ORDINARY LAMP.

—ABSOLUTELY SAFE.—

ONE BURNER

EQUALS 65 CANDLES.

Strong, white, steady flame. Tests the eyes.

Simple, Cool, Easily Re-Wicked.

EXTINGUISHER

Turns out the gas. No blowing out.

IT HAS NO EQUAL

For parlor or library, stores or churches, for all saloons with the view of necessity.

A Burner with Shiny Complete sent by express on receipt of \$1.25.

Also, Royal Argand Burner for Gas, Same Price.

New York Brass Co.,

1 Barclay street, New York city.



RECLAIMED.

We once were factions, fierce, and wild,
The peaceful arts unreconciled;
Our blankets smeared with grease and stains
From buffalo meat and settlers' veins.
Through summer's dust and heat content,
From moon to moon unwashed we went;
And Ivory Soap came like a ray
Of light across our darkened way.

And now we're civil, kind and good,
And keep the laws as people should.
We wear our linen, lawn and lace,
As well as folks with paler face.
And now I take, where'er we go,
This cake of Ivory Soap to show
What civilized my squaw and me
And made us clean and fair to see.

A WORD OF WARNING.

There are many white soaps, each represented to be "just as good as the Ivory;" they ARE NOT, but like all counterfeits, lack the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ask for "Ivory" Soap and insist upon getting it.

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Evening Writing School.

Having done so well in my last class I will open a Writing School in this city on Tuesday Evening, May 5, 1888. Any person desiring to take the course will please address me at once.

PROF. F. M. Sisson,
10 EXTENSION STREET.

12 LESSONS \$3
In Advance.

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SPECIAL

For the quality there is nothing I can say that will recommend these goods better than the sale from year to year. This year we have more than doubled the sale of our Potatoes Special over any previous year. Our Corn Special we have already sold as much as any previous year. Try it. Also our Top Dressing.

MANURES.

Potatoes, Corn, Onions, Vegetables,
Top Dressing, Seeding Down and
Lawn Dressing.

A. A. BARKER,
162 & 164 BROADWAY.

Court of Probate, Middletown, R. I.,
April 16, A. D. 1888.
JOSEPH S. ANTHONY and others present
to this Court a petition in writing, praying
that said Joseph S. Anthony be appointed Ad-
ministrator of the estate of
GEORGE ANTHONY,
late of said Middletown, who deceased intestate.
It is ordered that the consideration of said
petition be referred to the Court for Monday,
the 21st day of May, 1888, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate
Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that
notice thereof be given to all persons interested
by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury*
once a week at least, for fourteen days.
EDWIN S. BURDICK,
Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, City of Newport,
April 16, A. D. 1888.
CHARLES A. MANCHESTER, Guardian
of the person and estate of
LEONORA W. MANCHESTER,
late of said Newport, presents his second
and final account with the estate of said Leonora,
containing proceeds of sale of real estate,
allowed and recorded.
It is ordered that the consideration of said
account be referred to Monday, the 21st day of
May, 1888, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate
Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that
notice thereof be given to all persons interested
by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury*
once a week at least, for fourteen days.
EDWIN S. BURDICK,
Probate Clerk.

Newport County News

PORTSMOUTH.

On Wednesday evening next a grand
social will be given at "Oakland Hall,"
music by the "New Hampshire Band."

Quite an accident happened in St.
Mary's churchyard a week ago to-day.
As Mr. Robert W. Anthony was burning
some leaves, etc., in St. Mary's
churchyard, they got the better of him
and communicating with the handsome
hedge-row made a week with quite a
piece of it. Fortunately the wind was
light and help coming to Mr. Anthony's
assistance, what might have been a
more serious matter was averted. One
of Mr. Anthony's hands was severely
burned in the efforts to put out the
fire. The burned trees will probably
be removed at once and live ones re-
plant in their places very soon.

The public school year begins Mon-
day next with some changes in teach-
ers from last year.

Some of our farmers in their haste for
the first new potatoes for market had
their suits nipped by "Jack Frost" one
morning last week and some have
experienced a similar fate this week, as
on Thursday morning ice was formed a
quarter of an inch thick.

MIDDLETOWN.

A large and very attentive congrega-
tion greeted the new pastor of the
M. E. church on Sunday last. He ex-
pounded the scripture earnestly and
instructively from 1 Cor. 2:14—"Eye
hath not seen nor ear heard, neither
bath it entered into the heart of man;
the things which God hath prepared
for those that love Him." All who
failed to hear this most interesting dis-
course lost an opportunity which can-
not be recalled.

There will be a meeting of the citi-
zens of Middletown at Town Hall, this
Saturday evening at 7.30 o'clock to take
action in regard to the proposed Au-
tumnal Manoeuvres. It is desired that
there be a full attendance.

TIVERTON.

An apron and necktie party was held
at the "Old House" at the Four Corn-
ers, Friday evening, April 27. There
was a good attendance for this season
of the year. Between sixty and seventy
sat down to supper which consisted
of quahog chowder, cake and other
refreshments. The proceeds amount-
ed to about \$15, which is to be devoted
to the S. S. Library of the Congrega-
tional church.

Friday morning saw Eddie Smith,
youngest son of Thomas Y. Smith, was
going up the road on an errand, he was
attacked by a strange dog and severely
bitten on the arm. Dr. Nicholls, of
Little Compton, was telephoned, but he
could not tell the results as the condi-
tion of the dog was unknown. The
dog was traced through the woods, shot
at and left for dead, on searching for
his body he could not be found, so it is
supposed the dog is still at large.

Mrs. Hilder N. Wilcox left town Mon-
day for a short visit to Newport, where
she is the guest of Colonel and Mrs.
John C. Seabury.

The school meeting of District No. 5
was held in the South School-house
Wednesday evening April 25, when the
following officers for the ensuing year
were elected:
Moderator—Samuel E. Borden.
Clerk—Charles R. Hicks.
Trustee—Greenwood Robertshaw.
Treasurer—John R. Hicks.
Collector—James W. Council.
Auditors—Benjamin C. Borden, Chas.
T. Slack.

Mrs. Charlotte Wilbur, of Fall River,
is in town the guest of her sister, Mrs.
Christopher White.

Miss Annie E. Brown has returned
from her visit to Boston.

Miss Pence Gray has been engaged as
teacher in District No. 3.

Miss Fayles returned from Warren
Monday morning to resume her duties
as teacher in District No. 1.

William A. Peck has been engaged as
clerk in George C. Manchester's store,
Stone Bridge.

At a public auction the house and
vine acres of land, known as the Sher-
man place, was sold to Charles A. Ham-
bly for \$450; also twenty acres of wood-
land for \$365, and thirteen acres of
woodland to Edward B. Hambly for
\$350, being part of the estate of the late
Charles Hambly.

The Rev. William D. Hart, of Little
Compton, exchanged pulpits with Rev.
G. W. Lawrence, Sunday, April 22.

Mrs. Charles E. Manchester has a
very handsome maiden hair fern which
measures between 50 and 60 inches in
circumference.

Last week Mr. Benjamin C. Sherman
met with an accident by the falling of
an immense rock whilst working in a
cellar on the Fish row. It required
the exertions of five men to extricate
him from his perilous position. It is
said that had the rock, which is sup-
posed to weigh about five tons, moved
a little further, Mr. Sherman must have
been instantly killed.

LITTLE COMPTON.

A Christian Endeavor Society was
formed by the young people connected
with the Congregational Church some
weeks since. The following are the list
of officers:

President—Joseph D. Alden.
Vice President—Geo. L. Burgess.
Secretary—Mrs. Thomas Briggs.
Treasurer—Miss Clara P. Simmons.
Committee—Look out: Mrs. Thos.
Briggs, Chairman; Miss Delia M.
Briggs, Nellie M. Wilbur, Erastus L.
Bailes.
Social: Mrs. W. D. Hart, Chairman;
Mrs. Geo. L. Burgess, Miss Clara P.
Simmons, Miss Leonora W. Chase.
Prayer Meeting: Rev. W. D. Hart,
Chairman; Geo. L. Burgess, Mrs. F. N.
Brownell.

There were present 20 active mem-
bers, who pledge themselves to take a
part in the meetings and to be in atten-
dance every time, unless absence is ab-
solutely necessary. Of associate mem-
bers there are seven, who also pledge
themselves to attend all the meetings.
The affiliated members number five.
They are willing to help bear the ex-
penses of the Society. The Look out
Committee is for the purpose of looking
up new members.

An apron and necktie party was held
at the Electric Hall, Adamsville, Wed-
nesday, April 25; Supper was served
during the evening to a large company.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

MAY 1888.	Sun	[Sun]	[Moon]	[High water]
5 Sat	4	53 12	53 12	37 14 11 39
6 Sun	4	52 17	54 13	5 15 54 13
7 Mon	4	51 22	55 13	32 15 55 13
8 Tue	4	50 27	56 13	9 16 56 13
9 Wed	4	49 32	57 13	26 17 57 13
10 Thurs	4	48 37	58 13	13 18 58 13
11 Fri	4	47 42	59 13	0 19 59 13
12 Sat	4	46 47	60 13	7 20 60 13
13 Sun	4	45 52	61 13	14 21 61 13
14 Mon	4	44 57	62 13	21 22 62 13
15 Tues	4	43 52	63 13	28 23 63 13
16 Wed	4	42 57	64 13	35 24 64 13
17 Thurs	4	41 52	65 13	42 25 65 13
18 Fri	4	40 57	66 13	49 26 66 13
19 Sat	4	39 52	67 13	56 27 67 13
20 Sun	4	38 57	68 13	63 28 68 13
21 Mon	4	37 52	69 13	70 29 69 13
22 Tues	4	36 57	70 13	77 30 70 13
23 Wed	4	35 52	71 13	84 31 71 13
24 Thurs	4	34 57	72 13	91 32 72 13
25 Fri	4	33 52	73 13	98 33 73 13
26 Sat	4	32 57	74 13	105 34 74 13
27 Sun	4	31 52	75 13	112 35 75 13
28 Mon	4	30 57	76 13	119 36 76 13
29 Tues	4	29 52	77 13	126 37 77 13
30 Wed	4	28 57	78 13	133 38 78 13
31 Thurs	4	27 52	79 13	140 39 79 13

New Advertisements.

Reliable Clothing Co.,

FRED W. GREENE, Mgr.

159 Thames Street.

LARGEST DEALERS and
LOWEST PRICES.

LOOK AT THE BARGAINS!

Children's Knee Pants, 25c.

Suits (an immense variety)

\$2.50 to \$5.

Boys' long pant suits \$5 to \$10.

Boys' odd pant 50, 60, 70c. \$1.

Men's pants \$1, 1.25, 1.50, 1.75, 1.95, 2.25, 2.50, 3, 3.50, 4, 4.50, 5 to 9.

Men's and Youths' Spring suits in blue, black and mixed patterns, \$8.50, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15 (the most perfect-fitting goods made).

Men's black worsted dress suits at \$10, 15, 16.50, 20, 22.50, 25, 28. These goods are in suits, cutaways and Prince Albert frocks. We sell coats, or coats and vests, or vests, or pants, separately.

Men's Grand Army suits warranted indigo blue, goods usually sold for \$10, at \$6.50 per suit.

A line of Spring Overcoats in colors, from very dark to very light, cut in the English top-coat style, and in common sense length at \$7.50, 10, 12.50, 13, 14, 15. In

FURNISHING GOODS,

we are selling LINEN COLLARS, all the latest styles, at 15c. (2 for 25) usually sold at 20 and 25c.
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, fancy borders, 10, 15, 20 and 25c.

Men's and Boys' Braces

10, 15, 20, 25c.

Men's Elegant Silk and Satin Neckties,

warranted to be the same as are sold for 50c. at 25c.

LISLE THREAD HOSE,

at 25c., and everything else proportionately low.

MEN'S SOFT HATS,

all colors, 50c. each, formerly sold at \$1.

MEN'S FUR STIFF HATS,

\$1, 1.50, 2, 2.50, 3, 3.50, 5.
Remember we are selling goods that suit or money refunded.

Reliable Clothing Company.

A FACT.

You may not know it, but

it is true that you can save at

least twenty-five per cent. by

purchasing your crockery

ware of us. We carry a line

of staple goods of both Eng-

lish and American manufac-

ture, consisting of decorated

toilet sets (10 pieces) both

banded and printed, wash

bowls and pitchers, soap dish-

es, plates all sizes, pitchers,

bowls, handled and unhandled

tea cups and saucers, coffee

cups and saucers, sugar bowls,

scallop nappies, square fluted

nappies, platters, covered veg-

etable dishes, oval and round

bakers, fruit saucers, individ-

ual butters, covered butter

dishes, sauce tureens with lad-

dles, soup tureens, gravy

boats, pickle dishes, etc., etc.

We also carry a line of

stone and tin ware, wash tubs,

wash boilers, pails, clothes

pins, clothes wringers, clothes

lines, mops, brooms, stove,

shoe and scrub brushes, hand

brushes, etc. In fact we sell

nearly everything in the line

of household supplies, and our

prices will be found the low-

est, quality considered.

Wilcox & Barlow,

145 THAMES ST.,

Four Doors North of Boston Store.

A. C. Landers' Column.

HEADQUARTERS

—FOR—

CURTAIN

POLES

—IN—

BRASS,

ASH,

WALNUT,

CHERRY,

EBONY,

—WITH—

* BRASS *

—OR—

WOOD

Trimmings.

Get our prices before you purchase.

—AT—

A. C. Landers,

167

Thames Street,

Covell's Bl'k.

Trees for Planting

While purchasing several thousand young
trees for planting this spring at Convent
Park, I have also procured a large variety
suitable for streets and lawns, such as
Birches, Maples, Oaks, Lindens, Elms, &c.,
&c.

I shall have also a large selection of strictly
ornamental trees and shrubs, including
Fern Leaved Beeches,
Copper Leaved Beeches,
Weeping Beeches,
Magnolias in variety,
Weir's Cut Leaved Maples,
Weeping and White Birches,
Horse Chestnuts and Catalpas,
Japanese (Hinko),
Tulip Trees,
Scarlet Oaks and Maples.

I have also bought a large number of the
newer varieties, including 50 varieties of Ja-
pense maples, flowering shrubs, etc. These
are from one of the largest and best known
nurseries in the country and have been grown
with the utmost care. When desired, these
trees will be not only delivered but planted by
an experienced workman. An illustrated cat-
alogue of varieties may be seen at the Daily
News office at any time and orders can be left
there. In all cases when trees ordered are not
satisfactory they may be declined on their ar-
rival or exchanged for others. No one variety
of rare and beautiful ornamental trees
and shrubs has ever been exhibited in Newport.

L. D. DAVIS.

We learn from the New York Sun
that most of the little parasitical crabs
that are found by the oyster openers
are bought for Delmonico's, the Hoff-
man House and the Café Savarin. They
are said to make a delicious side dish
when fried in bread crumbs.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WARD'S BOOK STORE

AND

PRINTING OFFICE.

Will be removed to 34 Clarke street on or
about June 1, 1888.

For Sale.

Seven acres of land, with new dwelling and
out-buildings on Forest Avenue, Middletown,
near Southwick's Grove, only 3 miles from New-
port. Enquire at

63 THORO ST., NEWPORT.

5-5-11

For Sale.

One carryall and one buggy all in good con-
dition. Apply toMRS. T. N. BROWN,
No. 6 Berkeley St.

—FROM—

PURCHASERS, LESSEES,

—AND—

INSURERS OF REAL ESTATE

WE TAKE

NO COMMISSION.

J. TRUMAN BURDICK & Co.,

FRANKLIN & SPRING STS.

Court of Probate, City of Newport,
April 30, A. D. 1888.JOHN S. LANGLEY, Administrator on
the estate of

JOHN S. LANGLEY,

late of Newport, deceased, presents his first
and final account of administration on said
estate and prays that the same may be exam-
ined, allowed and recorded.It is ordered that the consideration of said
account be referred to Monday, the 21st day
of May, 1888, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate
Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that
notice thereof be given to all persons interest-
ed, by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury*
once a week at least, for fourteen days.
EDWIN S. BURDICK,
Probate Clerk.Court of Probate, City of Newport,
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